

**\$1.50 PER ANNUM**

Art. is holding it down well.

Miss G. Maynard is attending school in Moose Jaw for a time.

VIEWERS



# A PRECIOUS PEARL

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Audrey read the note with a contemptuous smile, no faint glimmering of the truth came to her—no suspicion. Still, the words touched her. She could not sleep for thinking of them. She repeated them over and over again to herself. Her husband and herself a jest at which all London laughed—what could it mean? Surely it had no reference to Roche. She sprang up with a cry of horror on her lips. Her husband! Dear Heaven! it surely could have nothing to do with him!

Her heart beat wildly, her brain burned, her blood ran like fire through her veins, and then froze like ice. Her husband—the one man she had loved with the love of her life—could the reference affect him? A horrible fear seized her which made her heart stand still; her lips grew cold and trembled; there was something wrong or how would a stranger dare to write such words to her?

It seemed long before the sun shone through the windows—she rose at once when she saw the first beams. She had but one thought in her mind, and that was to get a copy of the Times of April 17, 18—, as soon as possible. Hope came back with the daylight. Why need she have suffered such pain and fright? All would be well; her husband stood apart from other men. She knew by the purity and stainless honor of his life that there was no need to fear him.

Yet why did her heart beat fast, why did every nerve thrill, why was her face so white, why did the breath come in thick, hot gasps from her lips, what was this awful sense of foreboding?

Her maid looked surprised on finding her beautiful young mistress up and dressed.

"Rose," said Lady Villiers, "I am going out. I want a cab—I will not take the carriage—order a cab, and dress yourself to go with me."

In a few minutes' time Lady Villiers and her maid were on their way to the city. Her purpose was not so easily accomplished as she had imagined—there were many delays—she had to drive from one place to another; but at last she succeeded, and held in her hands a copy of the Times for Thursday, the 17th of April, five years before.

She looked at the paper as she held it folded in her hands—what did it contain?

"I have found what I wanted, Rose," she said, to her maid; "we will hurry back home."

She would not open the folded sheets; whatever they contained, she must be alone when she read them.

In another half hour she and her maid were at home. It was nearly noon then, and Sir Roche, after leaving a little note for his wife, had gone out—he would return to luncheon at two.

Audrey read the note.

"How dearly he loves me!" was the thought that passed through her mind as she went on more to the solitude of her own room.

She controlled her impatience while Rose took off the plain walking dress and brought her pretty dressing-gown. The maid brushed out the long, bright hair, and left it lying like a glittering veil on her mistress's shoulders; then she drew the easy chair near to the open window, and left Lady Villiers to rest, little dreaming how impatiently she wished her gone.

The door closed, and she was alone at last, with the newspaper in her hands. She saw the case at once; it was second on the list.

"VILLIERS V. DIGHTON."

"The last hearing of this celebrated case took place to-day," Sir Roche Villiers was examined. Witnesses proved that Elodie, Lady Villiers, left London on the evening of February 21 with the co-respondent, Captain Archer Dighton. There was no defense. The divorce was granted. Captain Archer Dighton was condemned to pay five thousand pounds damages and costs."

Lower down in the same column was a paragraph which ran as follows:

"ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE."

"None of our readers will be surprised to hear that Sir Roche Villiers has succeeded in obtaining a divorce from his wife, the unfortunate lady whose name has lately become so notorious was young, beautiful and had been one of the leaders of fashion. Captain Archer Dighton has been condemned to pay five thousand pounds damages. This unhappy affair has created a great sensation in London. Sir Roche Villiers had not long succeeded to the barony of King's Wyne and the Roman estates. When will dawn a brighter day for the manners and morals of Old England?"

As she read the words it seemed to her that all the life was dying slowly from her. She felt the light depart from her eyes, the strength from her limbs; the paper fell from her trembling hands onto the floor; she sank back with a low cry as from the lips of a dying woman. She lay quite motionless and silent, the sun shining on her face, the winds breathing over it, while she was unconscious of everything.

How long she remained so she never knew. When she recovered consciousness, one by one, like the sharp cuts of a sword, there came back to her the trivial events which at the time they had happened had seemed no thing. What she had read the cause of the Letsons avoiding her, of Lady Moreton's speaking of some of her neighbors as religious people, of her never having been to court? A hundred little circumstances, all confirming what she had read, came back to her—the closed rooms at Rowan, the song with the name of Elodie upon it which her husband had destroyed so fiercely, the words he had said to her, when he first

wooded her, about the treachery of one whom he had trusted. She fell upon her knees with a bitter cry. The report must be true—everything corroborated it. Then she heard Sir Roche's step in the hall. He was singing softly to himself the refrain of some love song. He went into the library, and as he closed the door the sound of his voice ceased.

"I must go to him," she said to herself.

"I must ask him about it, I must know the truth. I must go at once or I shall go mad."

She went to the library and opened the door. Sir Roche was writing. He looked up with a smile as she entered, but the smile disappeared when he saw the unutterable woe in the dark eyes, the trembling lips on which all sound seemed to die away. He rose and went to her.

"Audrey, my darling," he said, "what is the matter?"

She placed the newspaper in his hands.

"Read this," she said, "and tell me if it is true."

He looked at it. He looked at the newspaper. Ah! there was no need to ask again if it were true or not, no need for words! He read the first few lines, and his face grew as white as her own.

"Is it true?" he asked.

He was silent for a minute, looking with wistful eyes into her own; then he spoke calmly, clearly.

"Yes, it is quite true," he answered.

"But why does it trouble you?"

"Is it true that five years ago you had a young wife whom you called 'Elodie'?"

"It is quite true, my darling, but—"

She held up her hand with a gesture for silence, her imperious, graceful gesture which he could not resist.

He was silent.

"Did you really marry her as you married me? Was it a lawful, legal, honorable marriage before God and man?"

"It was," he replied.

"She was your wife. She loved you, you loved her. Your marriage was legal, honorable—you admit all this?"

"Yes; but listen, Audrey—"

"Heaven, Roche—tell me the truth—"

"You are my dear and honored wife," he cried.

"Nay, that is impossible. A man can not have two wives, and you had a wife living when you married me."

"I deny it. I had no wife. I was free to marry as you yourself—"

"Who, then, was Elodie?" she asked.

"She was my wife, but the law had freed me from her—the law had freed me, freed her."

"What law?" she asked, slowly.

"The law of the land—the law that steps in to save men and women from being driven mad."

"The law of the land? There is no law of the land," she said, with the calmness of despair. "There is no law of the land—the law that steps in to save men and women from being driven mad."

"You are mistaken, Audrey," he said.

"The human law does step in and free those who have been bound by a solemn vow."

"It cannot—at least, that is my belief. The words of the marriage service are 'until death do us part.' Death has not parted you from Elodie, the woman you married."

She looked up at him with a strange expression.

"Is she still living, Roche?" she asked suddenly.

"Yes, she is still living," he replied, slowly.

She uttered a low cry of bitter agony.

"Oh, Heaven, Roche," she said, "if that be true, what am I?"

"darling, you cannot mean that! We must not part—we cannot part!"

"I am not your wife," she said, simply. "I cannot remain here."

He drew nearer to her.

"You will drive me mad!" he cried. "If I lose you, I shall lose my hope of earth and heaven."

"And if I stay I shall lose every hope of heaven!"

"My darling, you cannot mean it. Why should you be so terribly hard and cruel to me when I have done nothing but love you?"

"You have made a terrible mistake," she said faintly. "You have placed me in a false position; you have made me seem to do willingly that which I detest and abhor. If it break my heart to go, I should go. Knowing what I know, I cannot remain another hour under this roof. I am in another woman's place; I bear another woman's name; I hold the heart of another woman's husband. Oh, may heaven pardon me! I did not know it!"

"Audrey, you must listen!" he cried.

She stood before him, pale, erect, with the look of her face that a painter would give to a martyr.

"No," she said, "it is better that I should not listen. I love you very dearly—I might be tempted to believe what you said; and I must not. I will not let my heart be deceived. What is right, I know the sanctity of marriage, I know the solemnity of the marriage vow—I would rather not listen. Words are specious enough, but they can never make wrong right."

"Audrey, I tell you the story of my marriage. When you have heard it, I will abide by your judgment; and that will be in my favor. I am sure. Sit down, darling, and listen."

He placed her on the little couch, and knelt before her while he told her his story.

## CHAPTER X.

"You will judge me less harshly when you have heard all," he said.

"I met Elodie Danfield when I was twenty years old. She was young, very beautiful, gay, animated, and full of wit and talent. She was living with her aunt, Lady Danfield, who was an old friend of my mother's—that was how I came to know her. She had no fortune, and from the first moment I saw her I was in love with her."

"She had no fortune, and from the first moment I saw her I was in love with her. I had settled in her own mind that we were to marry. Elodie was very beautiful, but nothing about her was so striking as her gaiety—she was a mistress in the art of amusing herself. The first drew my attention to her. The first drew my attention to her. I do not want to tire you, Audrey, with details. The plain truth of the matter is—I loved Elodie, while she cared less for me than she did for Captain Archer Dighton. She loved him, but I cannot tell you how much she loved him. I have often thought, left to herself, she would have married Dighton, but Lady Danfield was always impressing upon her what a danger it would be to be Lady Villiers. She gave her no peace, no rest; and to which Elodie herself was ambitious. Dighton at that time was poor and without a prospect of ever being anything else. 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## THE FIREMEN OF LONDON.

Brave fellows, well trained and efficient.

Three Number is Far Below the City Needs—Heavy Unsubscribed and Inadequate Apparatus.

The Metropolitan fire brigade of London city and London county has proved too small. There are fewer fires in London in proportion to its size, than in any American city of the first class; nevertheless, a "standing fire brigade" equal to all emergencies has been again and again proved necessary in the great metropolis. It is a simple question of mathematics as to whether it is cheaper to burn up \$10,000,000 every decade in one colossal burst of uncontrolled flame, or to increase the yearly output and keep a "standing force" equal to the actual test, when that test comes. The Londoners boast that they have 4,415 calls or fire alarms, out of these 2,500 were false, but had to be answered all the same. Of the 3,915 fires that get a start, only 142 proved of really serious proportions and gave little to the force; the rest were trifles, most of them merely chimney fires, which speak rather badly for the London fire bug by the way.

The Metropolitan fire brigade was established thirty years ago, after the great fire of 1866, at which time St. Catherine's docks were destroyed. The world-famous Capt. Shaw soon took the force in hand and through his services London was content. Nevertheless, in 1877, fifteen millions of dollars went up in smoke in one grand conflagration, and almost immediately the management of the fire brigade was changed and given into the hands of the county council, which still controls it. So much to past history.

### THE PRESENT CHIEF

of the force, L. De L. Wells, R. N., has under him only 820 men and an area of 418 square miles to guard and protect, that means that he has the whole of London, broadly speaking, the city and the county, too. In the thirty years of the life of the brigade it has quadrupled its power and possessions, but the frequency of fire has almost quadrupled too, and the brigade is not strong enough.

In London there are to-day but 57 fire stations with 17 sub-stations, and there are something over 10,000 miles of streets to be covered. Last year the engines traveled over 2,725,000 miles in answering their "few calls" to fire, and they used 198,000 gallons of water in putting out chimney fires and the "142 that were serious."

The truth of the matter is that though London is water-logged, it rains there three-sevenths of the time, though the very air is 82 per cent water soaked, fire is growing to be a daily more imminent danger. The firemen have to work under the most unfavorable conditions, against nature, that once ignited would be in a dry atmosphere and frequent droughts, just so much tinder. It is feared that the London firemen cannot be expert as they have no great opportunity for practice. The opportunity will come, is coming, in fact, and in time old, narrow, crooked, historical London will all be burned down and rebuilt, which will lessen the fire problems of the future.

Of the 57 land stations there are five large floating stations that guard the embankment and the docks where London's wealth. They have nine fire engines on barges and eight steam tugs that in case of a water front conflagration rush up and down the Thames, in among threatened shipping, extinguishing or driving off by low power, floating, burning wreckage, or more dangerous still, the burning oil that usually makes

### A FEATURE OF HORROR

in a river fire. To supplement the water force there are 13 barges and 35 skiffs, a force that they say would be magnificent, but London must pay the cost of being the greatest city of the world. Her floating stations, nine large barges, eight tugs, thirteen barges and 35 skiffs are not paid for from outside sources; in this, a wide street, a sailing wall and a dead wind; if the wind had risen, if the Red Cross street had been narrower, if the wall had stood, the fire might have been double its present size, and the day would have been for it.

The entire equipment of the department consists of fifty-nine hose carts and thirty-seven miles of hose, hose that is in every way modern and up to the mark, but not enough of it, or men to handle it for London's requirements. The department has but seven long ladders and two ladder trucks, property speaking, supplemented by nine "ladder vans." The total sounds well, but let the dreaded duplicate fire of the demand a division of apparatus that would happen? Think only of the miles to be traversed for one of the two huge and efficient trucks to reach a fire, and the force shows its weakness.

### THE MANUAL ENGINE

There are eighty of them and for military calls are used exclusively and do good work, too. The force possesses, strictly speaking, but 57 land engines and is dependent on suburban assistance when these fall short. They have also two engine trolleys.

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## THE FARM.

COMMERCIAL PEACH ORCHARDS.

For a commercial peach orchard, trees should always be purchased in the fall. Select some dry location and beat them in deeply, having all the roots in contact with the soil. As cold weather approaches, cover the entire top with soil or other material to the point where it is to be cut off at planting time. This protects the trees from excessive evaporation, as well as from severe freezing. By having them at hand in the spring, planting can often be done long before the nurseryman can deliver his trees. Clay lands should be plowed in the fall, as the mellowing by frost will permit of better as well as earlier planting. On our level lands we plow so as to plant the trees on the ridge in the center of a narrow land. This assists in drainage and makes a deeper, mellow soil for the tree roots. The trees were planted one row apart in all the older orchards. Now the tendency is toward a greater distance.

### THE GENERAL VERDICT

In regard to the English fire equipment it is that it is unnecessary heavy, cumbersome, bulky—that there are pounds upon pounds of superfluous weight dragged about, which make the placing and shifting of the engines in the narrow streets almost impossible and always a matter of time and delay. If a step is to be made at the back of a truck it is ten times heavier than it needs be. It is solid, Englishly solid. It won't break at an inopportune moment, but it and all the fixings of which it is made, make the truck just so much more of a burden to the owner. The yearly cost of running this metropolitan fire brigade is \$775,000, an enormous outlay yet small as compared with the risk in the great city. Thousands of quarters are in so dangerous a condition despite the efficient fire force of fog and rain which the brigade supplements, that the insurance companies will not touch them at all. The government pays \$50,000 of this total for the protection of public buildings and \$20,000 is paid cheerfully by the insurance companies; the rest, or \$555,000 is met by the tax-payers.

But it is to be supposed now that an increased expenditure will be considered an economy. In less than twenty-four hours over ten times the sum total of the yearly cost of the department was eaten up, not because what there was of a defense was not good, but because there is only about half enough of it.

### AN INFANT WARRIOR.

A Naval Hero's Baby Inherited the Love For Battle.

Lord Cochrane was one of the greatest naval commanders England ever had, and in 1817 he helped free Chile from that same Spanish yoke against which the Cubans are now fighting.

While he was serving Chile as the Commander-in-Chief of the navy he fought an engagement with his five-year-old son by his side. This extraordinary incident was the result of the child's indomitable will and his father's secret sympathy with his desires. Lady Cochrane had come from Santiago to Valparaiso to see her husband go off to war. She bade him goodbye on board his ship and went ashore. As she was looking out of the window of her house and listening to the gun that was summoning all hands on board for the last time she saw her little son in the arms of the First Lieutenant, waving his cap and shouting "Viva la Patria!" as he was carried to the beach.

The sea lion's cub had insisted on going with his father, and before his frantic mother could reach him he was in the boat and underway to the flagship. Lord Cochrane could not delay the fleet to send him back. It seemed probable he was glad to get him, for if the First Lieutenant had not a pretty good notion of his master's desires how would he have dared to bring the boy aboard? The youngster was without other clothes than those he had on, and he was rigged out in a suit made of canvas by the delighted sailmaker.

Before the first engagement Lord Cochrane locked his son in the after cabin, but the child was not his son for nothing. He wormed himself through the quarter gallery window, joined his father on deck, and, strange as it may seem, was allowed to stay there.

Lord Cochrane had a weakness for that sort of thing himself. He the third estate there in his miniature midshipman's uniform, and handed property tips up and down to the gunners. Presently a shot tore off the head of the marine next to him, and he was covered with blood, but he rushed to his father crying out: "I am not hurt, the shot did not touch me, Jack says the ball is not made that can kill mamma's boy."

After that he was ordered below, and was carried away screaming, but victory ran in the family, so to speak, and he got on deck again and was at last allowed to stay there till the last gun was fired.

## THE FARM.

COMMERCIAL PEACH ORCHARDS.

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The selection of varieties is a very important matter. Some of the finest peaches do not bear enough to be profitable. The fruit of some of the best varieties is too tender for shipment. Others ripen at the time when larger and better varieties are in the market. The list of profitable market sorts is small. The phenomenal success of the Elberta has created a large demand for trees of that variety. So far it is the best all around peach grown. A list suitable for one locality might not be the one which should be selected for another. Varieties do not behave alike in all localities. Markets are not alike in their demands. And no list can be given which is adapted to all localities. A good rule is to plant the varieties your nearest successful neighbor has found profitable.

Pruning should begin before the tree is planted and continue during its productive years, but it is most important that it be well done for the first three or four years. The roots may be pruned and most of the laterals may safely be cut away. If all root pruning is done in the fall, before the ground freezes, the wounded surfaces will granulate during the winter, and root growth begins much earlier in the spring. At planting time the top should be pruned to a straight whip not more than 24 or 30 inches high. The pruning the first year should consist in shortening the leading branches of the last year's growth, leaving them distributed along the stem left at planting time. Avoid having the branches radiate from a common center. If properly distributed, the shortening process each year, doing the work when the wood is dormant. If vigorous growth is allowed each year without shortening, in a few years the weight of the fruit is borne at the end of long branches, which are liable to break with the first load of fruit, when it ought to be in its prime. An old bearing orchard, which has not been properly trained, should be headed back severely. Should a crop failure follow, it will give the trees a chance to make ready for better crops. Such should never be done after the flow of sap has started in the spring, but always when the wood is dormant.

In cultivating peach orchards, it is the common practice to plow away from the trees in the spring, then harrow the ground, and by the middle of June plow again, this time throwing the earth toward the trees, leveling the ground and doing all after-cultivation with the harrow. Some successful peach growers do not plow at all, but loosen the ground in the spring with the disc or cut-away harrow, doing all after-cultivation with the same tool or a common harrow, aiming at all times to have a mulch of mellow earth up to the surface. As soon after every rain as the ground is dry enough to work, the harrow is started to break the crust and renew the mulch at once. Continue cultivation until the fruit is about to ripen. If kept growing all summer the wood will ripen and fruit buds develop in good quantity for next year's crop.

### SOME HINTS AS TO PRUNING.

The main thing with the fruit-grower, Dr. Fred W. Carr, the horticulturist, says, is to watch the habit of growth of the young trees to prevent the formation of undesirable and crowding limbs, and to remove occasional suckers and water shoots which may spring out from the trunk and base of the branches as the tree gets older.

The top of the tree needs to be kept more dense in dry than in moist situations, the fruit being less likely to suffer from shade than from exposure to wind and sun. In the West low-headed trees are in favor, because believed to suffer less from the wind and sun-scall.

When pruning is done in late autumn or winter the wounds must remain exposed to trying conditions, before the chance to heal can come, whereas wounds made in early spring or during summer may begin healing at once.

As to whether the wounds should be left rough or be made smooth, Dr. Carr says, "the question was submitted to the trees, half of the wounds being left as made by the pruning-saw, the other being smoothed as by a chisel or knife." The difference in healing was slight and in favor of the saw cut, there being less checking, and the preparations used to cover the wound remaining a trifle better.

The next question was with what to cover the wound. To test this five dif-

ferent materials were used, namely, liquid grafting, wax, shellac varnish, white lead paint, pine tar, and coal tar, and as a check, nothing. The wax and best results, both in aiding the wound to heal and in the durability. The shellac-covered wounds did not heal as well as those untreated. Paint did not hinder and there was but little evidence that it favored it. Pine tar was rather worse than nothing, and coal tar proved an absolute hindrance. But, says Dr. Carr, "when we come to the matter of checking, results are different. Untreated wounds check worst of all, while those covered with paint checked least. Wax and coal tar were both decidedly beneficial. To prevent checking is quite as important as healing, as the checks serve as starting places for decay, which may, in time, destroy the life of the tree."

In the pruning done the first of the year when the weather was cold, the wounds not treated with an application very soon began to check. While the applications prevented this for a time the shellac soon began to crack and drop off, when the exposed wood would then be subject to the same tendency to do so, but not so badly. Coal tar stayed on better than the others, paint coming next. If the wound heals well it does not matter whether the application drops off or not, but as was found, the shellac cover does not stay the wound is likely to crack open.

Taking everything into consideration, Dr. Carr says nothing seems better for covering pruning wounds than common paint, grafting wax ranking next.

### DUCKS AND TURKEY.

The largest flocks and the most thrifty looking turkeys are found on farms having high dry land which has a light growth of grass and where a new breeding gobbler has lately been introduced. They generally do best on land where they have not been kept for years. As a rule, it is more difficult to keep them each year they are kept on a place, especially if a large number are grown. Twenty years ago it was easy for any one to raise turkeys.

When a place or region is overstocked turkey diseases become prevalent. Many in the east have given up turkey raising on account of loss from disease. In the west, where the superior stock on account of western competition, in turkey raising, as in producing any other crop, it pays best to raise the best.

About three-fourths of those who take up artificial duck raising make a failure of it because they are not suited to the business. It requires intense application and constant supervision. All hands must be up early and work early and late. Most people are unwilling to put in the 16 to 18 hours required during the four summer days.

A back lot in a thickly settled place is not suited to extensive duck raising. One should be located in the country, away from near neighbors and where cats are not so plenty. Ponds are not necessary to successful raising, but the plumage of breeding birds that have access to them looks cleaner and in better condition. Young ducks grown for market do best if they have only water to drink.

### NEW WAY OF SUPPLYING FRESH EGGS.

A large number of farmers near the cities retail their own eggs, chickens, etc., and have a good trade with the well-to-do families, but from now on they will be absolutely unable to supply all the eggs wanted. As it now is, farmers in remote districts take their eggs to the nearest store once a week or once in two weeks. The store keeper holds them usually a week or longer, the next man a few days longer and so on until these eggs are no longer strictly fresh when they reach the consumer.

Now, if a reliable man would gather eggs once a week from those whom he knows can be depended upon to give him only eggs which have been gathered every day and then express them to the farmer with the retail city trade so he in turn could deliver the eggs before they were 10 days old, a good business, in a small way, could be worked up for the full months.

The points to be emphasized are: The eggs must be gathered only from reliable producers, and once a week they must be expressed to retailer same day as received. All business must be done upon honor, as any dishonest methods would ruin the trade at once. As regards profits, a dollar a case should be readily received and two or more cases ought to be easily collected in a day.

### SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

It Amazes Even the People of This Extraordinary Age.

A noted statistician and investigator who has lots of time for such work has been doing some figuring on the cost of the Temple of Solomon, and says few people even in these days of palmy extravagance and millionaire display have an adequate impression of the enormous cost of the great temple. According to the "Illustrations of the Temple of Solomon," the temple cost \$2,000,000. The weight of the gold was placed at a figure equally as high. The vessels of gold according to Josephus were valued at 1,000,000 talents, which reduced to English money was equal to \$275,296,293. The vessels of silver according to the same authority, were still more valuable, being set down as worth \$616,344,000. Priests' vestments and the robes of singers, \$2,000,000, and the trumpets \$200,000. To this add the expense of the building material, labor, etc., and some wonderful figures result. Ten thousand men being cedars, 60,000 bearers of burdens, 80,000 bearers of stones over-seers, all of whom were employed for seven years, and upon whom besides their wages, Solomon bestowed \$6,733,970. If their daily food was worth \$50 cents each the sum total for all was \$68,877,088, during the time of building. The materials in the rough are estimated as having been worth \$2,545,337,000. This gives a total, just for this much of the expense, which by no means expresses the whole cost, of \$10,719,790,261 or about \$52,117,034,667.48.

## SCIENCE UPHOLDS BIBLE.

NO LONGER ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO.

Startling Theories of the Author of "Genesis and Modern Science"—Six Days for Creation, Not Our Days, However—Interesting Conclusions Drawn by the Writer.

Was the earth created in six days? Is the Bible right, and are its critics wrong? Can the conflict between the Bible and science be amicably adjusted at last? To these queries an affirmative answer is given in a striking volume called "Genesis and Modern Science," which is just from the press. Warren R. Perce, a Newport, R. I., lawyer, is the author of this remarkable book. He has been at work on it for some twenty years, and his explanation of the process of creation and its literal agreement with the Bible is not only sensational, but has the ring of plausibility.

Mr. Perce interprets the Bible through the science of geology and astronomy. The theory that the solar system was created in six days, not days, however, as judged by modern standards, is scientifically demonstrated. The Bible, Mr. Perce avers, is not a text book of science. If the first chapter of Genesis had set forth the creation of the world in full detail, with the origin and laws of matter, the constitution and movements of the sun and planets, such statements could not have been understood at that time.

But the Bible must be consistent with science. The Scriptures need not say everything, but all they say must be true. Starting with the nebular hypothesis that the planets revolving around the sun were in the beginning rings of flaming matter thrown off by the sun, Mr. Perce holds that the earth and other worlds were formed by the cooling and condensing of these rings in the cold atmosphere. The inner part cooled first and drew together, leaving the outer mass still flaming with incandescent light. This was the creation of the first day out of primal darkness—the outcome of the command, "Let there be light."

### THE QUESTION OF LIGHT.

This may be said to explain away, in a measure, the point urged by some critics—"How could there be light on the earth before the sun shone upon it, which was not until the fourth day, according to the Bible?" Science and the Bible are at one here. But ages were consumed in this process. How can it be called a day? The day could not have signified the time between sunrise and sunset, for there was no sun—no earth in our sense. They were only masses of glowing gases. The real definition of day, according to Mr. Perce, must be a period of darkness, followed by a period of cosmic, or solar, light. The first day, then, was ages long, succeeding the night of chaos.

As the mass of the earth cooled down, becoming more dense, it glowed less, and some of its substance passing from a gaseous to a liquid state, and the atmosphere was formed, reaching, doubtless, to the moon. Through these vapors the light of the earth grew dimmer and dimmer, and at last glowed no more. This was the second night. The vapors cooled by the air fell in rain and cooled the earth, and then rose by heat, forming clouds. The ocean was then boiling water, but as it cooled steam no longer rose, the waters were divided from the waters, lakes beneath. Then first the sun's rays reached the earth, piercing the vapory clouds. This was the second day, and again science and the Bible agree.

But now the earth was still cooler, and the inner portion having cooled more rapidly than the outer the crust was slowly supported and fell in ridges, like an apple when the pulp has dried and the skin becomes wrinkled. The ocean flowed into the valleys, and the mountain tops appeared, just as the Bible states—"Let the dry land appear."

Geology shows which portion of the earth thus first appeared. They are (without life) rocks which underlie Canada, Newfoundland and similar geological foundations. In this way the most solid part of the earth and the heaviest was toward the north, and as it emerged from the water the centre of gravity of the earth was changed.

### THE EARTH SWINGS AROUND.

It had been revolving with its equator perpendicular to the ecliptic, the path in which the earth travels, round the sun. It now swung around on account of the greater weight at the north, which was attracted by the sun, until the equator was coincident with the ecliptic. The consequence of this was that the northern hemisphere always turned to the sun, would have one unending day, the southern perpetual night. This is precisely the case with the moon to-day. The same side of the moon is always presented to the earth.

Science shows that the Arctic regions were formerly the warmest portion of the earth's surface. Their temperature, geologists say, must have been tropical. The great coal beds of green land and Northumberland prove this, for coal is nothing but tropical plants which have decomposed under water. Myrtle and tree ferns flourished in Greenland, and water lilies floated on what are now Arctic lakes. The theory that the sun shone upon the northern hemisphere alone is said to be the only explanation of the formation of the land south of the equator. The third day, then, corresponds to what the geologists call the paleozoic age, which was one long day for the north-

ern hemisphere, where the vegetable life spoken of on this day in the Bible was created in great luxuriance.

And now comes one of the most startling of Mr. Perce's theories. This third day, he claims, might have continued forever if the earth had not again changed its position relative to the ecliptic. But just as it had swung round at the close of the second day, so again a change took place, though this time for a different cause. The sun, being in perpetual night and so far from the sun, was soon covered with ice. As this ice grew thicker and heavier the sun drew the great weight toward itself, and the earth's angle changed to that of our time.

Then first was there a variation of seasons as recorded of the fourth day in the Bible, and the stars and sun began to play their part upon the whole earth. Mr. Perce calls attention to the fact that before the great Bible uses the word for making or appearing, not creating. Geology, it would appear, also supports this view, showing that some great change took place at the close of the paleozoic age.

### AS TO ANIMAL CREATION.

Both the Bible and geology distinctly affirm the separate creations of each species of animals and disprove the theory that the higher order of animals, including man himself, have been developed from lower forms. If it were true that one order or genus was developed into another, the book asserts, we ought to find somewhere in the rocks specimens of the intermediate forms which linked the old with the new, but such is not the case.

The Scriptural history of creation is one of phenomena, not causes or processes. It remains for science to step in as the interpreter, filling out the blank spaces in accord with the Bible. The tendency among geologists is to greatly shorten geological time, among theologians to lengthen their estimates of man's existence on earth. It would not be at all strange if all agreed that Adam was created about fifteen thousand years ago, and what has been called prehistoric man is really a descendant of Adam. Mr. Perce's theories are certainly startling, and the mass of scientific support and authority which he has called to his aid is overpowering. His book should arouse no end of discussion.

### THIRD CENTENARY OF THE FORK.

Three Hundred Years Ago Lords and Ladies, Even Emperors, Ate With Their Fingers.

There are every day, if we wished to celebrate them, anniversaries of some kind or other. The third centenary of that modest and useful table utensil the fork, is just at hand, and should not be passed by in silence. It is three hundred years since that very necessary instrument was known and used in France. It is much more recent than the spoon, which was obligatory in all ages for the consuming of liquid foods.

As to solid foods, they were eaten in the style of Adam. The nobility and wealthy adopted the fork about 1600; it did not become common among the lower classes for more than a hundred years afterward. For two hundred years it has been in common use. This knowledge does not seem to have been general, for at a representation of Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" the characters are represented as eating with forks at a repast served in one of the principal scenes, when to be entirely correct they should pick theainties out of the dishes placed before them with their fingers.

The fork became a general fashion among the nobility in 1600. Henry IV. used it entirely, because Talliement des Reaux tells us of a plot against the King, in which it was decided to poison him by means of a fork, in the hollow prongs of which the poison was to be inserted, and would then flow into the morsel he was eating.

A curious pamphlet of 1665 pictures a strange country, in which the inhabitants, instead of eating with their fingers, as all the world did, used this strange utensil.

### GOT IT AT LAST.

Another Proof That It Pays To Be Truthful.

"Mister please give me a few cents to buy something to eat. I haven't had a bite for two days, and I'm—"

"But the man had passed on."

"Mister won't you please give me a few cents to buy a loaf of bread for me poor old mother? She's hungry, and there hasn't been any coal in the house for—"

"But this man also had passed on."

"Mister won't you please give me a few cents for my blind mother? He hasn't got no use of his legs, and he can't do nothing but eat and sleep."

The third man likewise had failed to yield up.

"Mister, won't you please be so kind as to give a few cents to a poor orphan that hasn't got no home, and hasn't got nothing to eat since last Friday, and can't—"

No response. The fourth man had not seemed to hear him.

"Mister won't you please give a few cents to a man that's dyin' of thirst? I haven't had a whiffy for three days, and I'm mighty near—"

Thanks! May heaven bless you sir!

### THROWN ON THE WORLD.

Wear—Yes, mum, I wuz comfortable fixed, but wuz day a feller told me about these apartments wuz an a Lady, in surprise—Why did he do it? Wear, carefully—Cause he needed kindlin' wood; an' dat old hoghead did seem so much like home.



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.  
Grayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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Thos. Miller, Manager.  
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## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.

## THE YUKON RAILWAY CONTRACT.

Not for many days has a Canadian Government given the country such a surprise as was experienced at the announcement of the contract with Messrs. Mann & MacKenzie for the Teslin Lake Railway. The surprise appears to be generally received as agreeable although some are disposed to doubt the wisdom of the Government's policy.

Simply stated the contract provides that for about 3,750,000 acres of mineral lands in the unorganized territory (25,000 acres per mile of railway) Messrs. Mann & MacKenzie agree to build a sleigh road and shelters between Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake within the next six weeks, to build and have running a railway between the same points within the next seven months, and to provide steamboat transport from Teslin Lake to Dawson City. No cash subsidy, no guarantee of bonds. Instead, the contractors deposit \$250,000 with the Government as security,—as a pledge of their ability to carry out the work.

The immediate outcome of the Government's policy will be to turn the trade of the Yukon into Canadian channels. In view of the vexatious course of the United States Government—which has broken faith respecting an agreement reached when Mr. Sifton visited Washington—this aspect of the case is particularly pleasing. The sleigh road and the railway will complete the route known as the Stickine River route. Next September one may buy a ticket on the first day of the month and be in Dawson City on the twelfth. He will be conveyed as comfortably into the heart of the gold country as from Moose Jaw to Toronto by boat and rail. The route will be by rail to Vancouver; by vessel up the Coast and Stickine river to Telegraph Creek; by the new railway thence to Teslin Lake; by lake and river boat thence across Teslin Lake, down the Hootalinqua, Lewis and Yukon rivers uninterrupted right to Dawson City. The Stickine River runs through the southern strip of Alaska, but Canada possessed navigable rights upon it by the Treaty of St. Petersburg.

As might be expected, many and divergent are the views with which the Canadian press have greeted the proposition. *La Patrie* strongly upholds the deal. The *Toronto World* is of the opinion that the value of the monopoly granted is difficult to estimate, and thinks that the C.P.R. is in it. The *Nor'wester* thinks the Government will have some difficulty to justify the deal. The *Toronto Mail* would have preferred railway connection from Elmon. The *Regina Standard* says that the whole thing looks bad, and it is thought that Parliament will refuse to sanction it.

The *Toronto Globe* says: "The general tone of the press, including Liberal, Conservative and Independent journals, is favorable to the Government's plan for the all-Canada route to the Yukon district. Through out the comments run on the idea that in order that Canada's interest in the mineral wealth of the Yukon were to be protected, something had to be done, and done quickly, and that the Government was skilful or lucky in inducing

men of business standing and ability of Mackenzie and Mann to undertake the work."

The *Regina Leader* says: "It may and no doubt will be contended that if the contract is a profitable one for Mann and Mackenzie, the Government might have themselves built the road to the profit of the public; and the principle of public ownership is subscribed to by the *Leader*. If the Government had proposed to build the road, had asked Parliament for a vote of six or seven millions, we should have supported the principle of the policy,—but we confess that the magnitude and risks of the enterprise would have caused us serious misgivings. It cannot be said that a majority of the people of Canada are ready to support—in practice, no matter how they may view the theory—the principle of public ownership and operation. It is scarcely a matter of doubt that a proposition to spend six or seven millions of public money upon a railway for Yukon traffic would not receive very hearty support from the people of Canada as a whole. The Klondike is too new to be accepted by the majority as a sure thing. The action of Mann and Mackenzie is looked upon as an exhibition of courageous enterprise in the highest degree; the same action if undertaken by the Government would have been generally viewed as the wildest kind of recklessness.

Mr. Ogilvie declares that there are 75,000,000 acres of mineral bearing lands in the territory. It seems reasonable and prudent that, to make the development of this land possible, 3,750,000 acres of the land itself shall be spent rather than that the national debt be increased by six or seven millions.

The details of the contract indicate that the public interest has been safeguarded at every point. The railway rates are determined by the Government. The lands selected must be in blocks of specified size and shape, and alternate blocks are to be reserved to the Government. Therefore if rich lands are found and selected the Government (or the public) will share in the riches. The minerals produced from the land allocated to the contractors will be subject to a royalty of one per cent. No claims already taken by miners can be touched.

On the whole there appears to be ample reason for the verdict that, in so quickly circumventing the unwholesome tactics of the United States and ensuring Yukon trade for the tradesmen of Canada by an all-Canadian route, in grasping with energy, determination and praiseworthy promptitude the big problem of providing reasonably convenient access to the gold regions and not only facilitating but ensuring speedy and enormous development in that country, and in doing this not only without risk to the finances of the Dominion but with the certainty of adding to the public revenues, the Government have shown the qualities of enterprise and prudence combined most happily. The problem was tremendous. They have solved it without loss either of time or prestige."

## "ENGLAND" AND "ENGLISH."

Nearly all will agree with the following article clipped from the *Free Press*: "Scotmen are not so absurd or ridiculous as might at first sight appear, in petitioning Her Majesty against the common use of the words 'England' and 'English' in an Imperial sense. Those who promoted the petition were subjected to a great deal of unmerciful chaffing by the English press. The practice has become quite too common. On the continent it is almost invariable. A Berlin or St. Petersburg paper, referring to Great Britain, will say England ninety-nine times out of a hundred. It is almost as bad in the United States. The English papers are fast falling into the habit, and with many of them it is the exception rather than the rule to say 'Great Britain' or 'British' when the United Kingdom is meant. It is all 'England' or 'English.' Scotland is ignored, and so is Ireland. Irishmen do not care so much, as in many respects they are a people by themselves; but Scotsmen feel the slight, and are not slow to let it be known. We confess we did not have much sympathy with what looked like supersensitiveness, but the offence has gone much deeper than we had thought.

The honorary Secretary of the committee has been good enough to send a copy of the petition to the *Free Press*. It sets out at length and very ably that by the Treaty of Union the two kingdoms were merged into one by the name of Great Britain, and that the national honor of Scotland is involved in maintaining this designation. There would perhaps be little said if the too common misuse of the word 'England' was confined to the newspapers and public men. 'England' is often more

convenient than 'Great Britain,' and in employing it no superiority is intended. On this side of the Atlantic we are accustomed to the word 'American' as applied to the people of the United States, although Canadians, Mexicans, Brazilians and Patagonians have equal right to appropriate it. But we have come to recognize the 'American' as used as a convenience, and there is no protest. In the other case, however, it goes much farther than this. An appendix to the petition contains numerous instances in which the misused word is employed in Queen's Speeches, Orders in Council, diplomatic correspondence, and even in treaties with foreign powers. Like the man who stole the crosscut saw, this is carrying the joke quite too far. It would be interesting to quote many of these, but one must suffice. In a convention between the Governor General of India and the King of Siam are the words: 'The western or left bank being regarded as English territory.'—those nearest to the English bank are to belong to the English.' There can be no English territory in Siam, any more than there can be Scotch or Irish. The convention is not worth the paper it is written on. In a treaty with Germany are the words, 'English flag.' There can be no such thing as an English flag any more than there is a Scotch flag or an Irish flag. There is only one national flag, the British. When it has gone to this length, it must be admitted that the misuse of the word is a very grave matter, and the sooner the habit is corrected the better.

## THE BINDER TWINE DUTY.

Judging by the resolutions that have been passed by influential bodies, such as the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Liberal Associations, and representative meetings of farmers, and the stand the Western press has taken, it is difficult to see how the Government will have the temerity to renege the duty on binder twine, which by the legislation of last session was swept away on the 1st January, 1898.

Among the many articles opposing the effort made by the manufacturers to induce the Government to re-impose the duty, the following from the *Toronto Globe* will be interesting:

"It will be most unfortunate if the farmers of the Dominion are led to anticipate a revival of the duty on binder twine. While it was imposed that tax was a serious hardship, especially in the west where large quantities were required and the prices of supplies and products were affected by freight rates. The removal of the duty was a prominent feature of the Liberal platform while in Opposition. When it seemed impossible to secure any relief at Ottawa the Liberal Ministry of Ontario established a binder twine factory in the Central Prison, and by that means brought prices nearer to their natural level. When entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out their policy, the Liberal Ministry showed due regard for existing interests and investments, as well as for the farmers who had been unnecessarily taxed. There was no slashing or slaughtering such as had been hysterically predicted by political opponents. The change was made to

## General Debility and Loss of Flesh

Scott's Emulsion has been the standard remedy for nearly a quarter of a century. Physicians readily admit that they obtain results from it that they cannot get from any other flesh-forming food. There are many other preparations on the market that pretend to do what

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

does, but they fail to perform it. The pure Norwegian Cod-liver Oil made into a delightful cream, skillfully blended with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which are such valuable tonics, makes this preparation an ideal one and checks the wasting tendency, and the patient almost immediately commences to put on flesh and gain a strength which surprises them.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the name and fish are on the wrapper.  
Sole and Retail, all Druggists.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

take place gradually, that all the interests affected could adjust their affairs to the new conditions.

The tariff of 12½ percent, disappeared at the end of the year, so that the supply for the current season would be sold and bought in a free market. Our manufacturers have the advantage of being on the ground. They also have the advantage of far lighter general taxation on supplies and plant than their American competitors. The farmers have the advantage of purchasing this important 'raw material' in a free market. Between buyer and seller the Government stands neutral, which is nothing more or less than a fair position. It would be very pleasant no doubt for the Ministry to further encourage the binder twine industry. But that can be done only by imposing an unfair burden on the farmers. The vested rights and interests of the farmer are as sacred as those of any other class of the community, and in a conflict of interests the only safe position for a Government representing both is to favor neither. There can be no reasonable grounds for a revival of the duty. Canadian industry, enterprise and business ability can hold the market it now has against all competitors."

The things most people see are inside of them and not outside. No two people see the same thing just exactly alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandeur that there is in it. Another one will look at the same scene and see nothing. The man who is perfectly well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. There isn't anything miraculous about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels in perfect order and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. All diseases live and thrive on impure blood. Keep a stream of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot, and the disease will not stay. A man lives on rich, pure blood, and disease dies on it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

## CATARH CAN BE CURED.

Dr. Henry G. Carroll, M. P., Kamouraska, Que., is One of Fifty Members of Parliament Who Have Successfully Used and Endorsed Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Medical etiquette and conservatism makes members of the profession shy in bearing testimony to the efficiency of a proprietary medicine. Medicine that the doctors do endorse you may be sure are good. Dr. Henry G. Carroll, M. P., of Kamouraska, Que., tells over his own signature of the good qualities of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, not alone from personal use but as a medical man. Upwards of fifty members of Parliament, who have suffered from catarrh have used this medicine with success. Sold by W. W. Bole.

## PILES CURED IN 3 TO 5 NIGHTS

Piles, whether itching, blind or bleeding, are relieved by one application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment 35 CENTS.

And cured in 3 to 5 nights. Dr. M. Barkman, Binghamton, N.Y., writes: Send me 12 dozen more of Agnew's Ointment. I prescribe large quantities of it. It is a wonder worker in skin diseases and a great cure for piles.—23.

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

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In Any Quantity Can be Had From

CHAS. REID,

Swift Current, Assiniboia.

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Teacher wanted for Westview school for a term of eight or nine months, duties commencing March 1st 1898. State salary and qualifications. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG, Secy, Caron, Assn.

## Farm Raised Cows For Sale on Easy Terms.

Having more cows than I desire to handle I have decided to offer for sale five or six good farm-raised milk cows, all in calf to a pedigreed bull. Buyer can have choice from herd of thirteen. Terms reasonable. ROBT. MOORE, Moose Jaw.

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Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-  
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;  
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C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,  
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Everybody welcome.

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o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All  
seats free.

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Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30  
a.m. Matins and Sermon, 11 a.m. Holy  
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Matins.  
Sunday School, 2 p.m. Bible Class  
for Adults, 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon,  
at 7 p.m.  
We hold Services—Friday, Evensong and  
Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy  
Days and Saints' Days.  
All are welcome. Everybody welcome. Hymns  
Ancient and Modern are used.

## A BIG BARGAIN.

### RAILWAY FROM TELEGRAPH CREEK TO TESLIN LAKE

Contracted for by the Dom-  
inion Government with Mann  
and Mackenzie—All Cana-  
dian route—Uninterrupted  
Boat and Railway Service to  
be Completed to Klondyke  
by 1st Sept. Next—No Cash  
Subsidy But a Big Land  
Grant.

Subject to the approval of Parlia-  
ment, the Dominion Government have  
entered into a contract with Mann and  
Mackenzie for the construction of a  
railway between 130 and 150 miles  
long from Telegraph Creek or Glenora  
(to which point, there is navigation up  
the Stikine River) to Teslin Lake, from  
where boats can ply right to Dawson  
City. The railway must be running by  
1st Sept. 1898, and in addition the con-  
tractors must make practicable sleigh  
road between the same points and pro-  
vide stopping places and shelter for tra-  
vellers not more than 25 miles apart.  
The sleigh road and stopping places  
must be ready for use by the middle of  
March. The contractors must pro-  
vide steamboat transport for freight  
and passengers from Teslin Lake to  
Dawson City.

It is estimated that these contracts  
will entail an outlay of at least \$5,000,  
000 cash. The Government are to pay  
no cash subsidy towards the construc-  
tion, but instead the contractors have  
deposited \$250,000 which they forfeit if  
they fail to complete their contracts.  
They are to receive 25,000 acres of land  
for each mile of railway—about 3,750,  
000 acres in all of mineral lands.  
They have to select the lands in that  
part of the N.W.T. lying west of the  
Mackenzie river and Liard river and  
north of the 60th parallel of latitude.  
They may not select arable land. In  
determining the selection of land alter-  
nate blocks are to be reserved by the  
Government, and on minerals produced  
from the lands alternated to the con-  
tractors one per cent is to be paid to  
the Government.

### FURTHER PROVISIONS.

No portion of the beds or of the  
banks for 25 feet on each side of high  
water mark shall pass to the contract-  
ors under any selection of lands to be  
made under the agreement. The shores  
and all landing places, few and far  
between in that rugged, rock ribbed  
country, and therefore very valuable,  
are withheld, and the free rights of  
passage and use along all navigable or  
floatable streams may not be impeded  
or obstructed by the company and are  
absolutely reserved to the people. In  
case the contractors divert any stream  
from its natural channel they must pro-  
vide an equally convenient or navigable  
channel in lieu. All mining claims  
held and recorded by free miners within  
any block of land selected by the con-

tractors shall be excepted from the  
grant and shall not pass to the contract-  
ors. The Government has been care-  
ful not to do injustice to miners who  
have taken out claims in good faith,  
and not to endow the company with  
any powers of ejectment. Water avail-  
able for hydraulic and placer mining  
on the contractors' lands or on the Gov-  
ernment lands may be used by those  
mining on the lands under such regu-  
lation as may be established by the  
Government for the purpose of securing  
a fair division and use thereof. The  
tools to be collected on the railway be-  
tween Stikine River and Teglin Lake  
will be first fixed by the Governor  
General in Council, and as so fixed  
shall not be liable to reduction for four  
years. They shall then be reduced by  
25 per cent, and after the road has  
been operated for seven years there  
shall be a reduction of 25 per cent, on  
the tolls as previously reduced, and  
after the road has been ten years in  
operation the tolls shall be subject to  
the general railway law of Canada in  
that behalf. The lands granted shall  
be free from taxation for ten years, except  
municipal taxation by an incorporated city,  
town or village within the Klondyke  
provisional district. When any continuous  
miles of the railway has been completed  
the contractors may select 162,168 acres, or two  
blocks of land, and these blocks shall there-  
upon be reserved from sale or location or  
free miner's claims, and on completion from  
time to time of any other ten miles the con-  
tractors shall have the right to select two  
additional blocks, and on the completion of  
the railway the blocks so reserved shall be  
granted to the contractors, with the ex-  
ception of any existing free miner's claims,  
which shall be held in abeyance. For five  
years from 1st September, 1898, no line of  
railway shall be authorized by Parliament  
to be constructed from Lynn Canal or from  
any point near the international boundary  
between Canada and Alaska into the Yukon,  
nor shall any aid in money or land be granted  
to any other contractors for this purpose.  
Moreover during ten years from the 1st of  
September, 1898, the contractors shall be  
given the preference in any aid the Govern-  
ment may see fit to grant towards the build-  
ing of a line of railway from the Stikine  
river to an ocean port in British Columbia,  
providing they are willing to undertake its  
construction within a reasonable time.

### A NORTH-WEST ROMANCE.

#### A Moose Mountain Girl to be Re- stored to Her Parents after Five Years Captivity with Sioux Indians.

A few weeks ago there appeared in  
the columns of the Free Press a letter to  
J. W. Harris, of Winnipeg, from Rev.  
Mr. Sproule, containing the particulars  
of the finding of a child bearing every  
evidence of being of white parentage,  
with a wild band of Sioux Indians in  
North Dakota. The letter excited but  
passing notice and some thought it  
was only a sensational newspaper story.  
Chief of Police McRae, of Winnipeg,  
was of a different opinion, and remem-  
bered that years before he had assisted  
a man by the name of Jno. Turner, of  
Rosemount, in the Moose Mountain  
district, in a search for a lost child,  
which at the time was thought to  
be stolen by a tribe of Indians camped  
in the vicinity, or devoured by wolves.  
The Chief wrote to Mr. Turner enclosing  
the article from the paper. The  
description of the girl as given by Mr.  
Sproule corresponded to that of the  
missing child in everything but the  
age. Mr. Turner communicated with  
Mr. Sproule and received a photo of  
the mysterious girl. They at once  
recognized their lost child.

Now the last act in the romantic  
history of Lillian Turner, for such is  
her name, is about to be performed.  
This week this little semi-civilized girl  
will be restored to her parents after  
five years of life among the most savage  
Indians of North Dakota. During  
this time the child has grown up, but  
she still retains the family resemblance  
so strongly marked that even the neigh-  
bors had no difficulty in recognizing  
her as the lost Lillian. The girl is said  
to have no recollection of any but her  
adopted Indian mother, and speaks no  
other language but the Sioux.  
When she was lost and a search of  
the neighbors failed to reveal any trace  
of her the neighbors became convinced  
that she had been eaten by wolves. A  
band of Indians had been in the vicinity  
and the mother alone maintained  
that she must have been carried off.  
Every means that lay within the reach  
of the family, who were farmers on the  
frontier and not possessed of overmuch  
wealth, was employed. There was no  
result and the child was finally given  
up for lost even by the sorrowing mother.  
She will be taken home by way of  
Winnipeg, thence to Mooseomin, where  
her parents will welcome her, and the  
final stage of her home-coming, a sleigh  
ride of thirty-two miles, will commence.

### Stinging Skin Diseases

Relieved by one application of Dr. Agnew's  
Ointment in 10 minutes. It radically cures  
tetter, salt rheum, eczema. No case too  
long standing to baffle it on a fair trial. For  
babies' scald head, common at teething time,  
it is without a peer. 35 cents. Sold by  
W. W. Bole.

### Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart

Is a heaven sent boon to sufferers from heart  
disease. No matter how long standing it  
will effect a radical cure. Don't postpone  
treatment if you suspect heart weakness of  
any sort. The great remedy has been test-  
ed and proved the quickest and safest of  
cures. Relief in 30 minutes in most acute  
cases. Eminent physicians are using it in  
their daily practice. Sold by W. W. Bole.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

## A PUZZLED DUTCHMAN.

### Who Was Able to Interpret the Scriptures After Hearing One Sermon on Baptism.

A Wisconsin secular paper contains  
the following good story:  
One who does not believe in immersion  
for baptism was holding a protracted  
meeting, and one night preached on  
the subject of Baptism. In the course  
of his remarks he said, some believe it  
necessary to go down into the water  
and come out of the water baptised.  
But this he claimed to be a fallacy, for  
the preposition "into" of the Scripture  
should be rendered differently, as it  
does not mean into at all times.  
"Moses," he said, "we are told, went  
up into the mountain, and the Saviour  
was taken into a high mountain, etc.  
Now, we do not suppose that either  
went into the mountain, but upon it.  
So with going down into the water, it  
means going down close by or near to  
the water, and being baptised in the  
ordinary way by sprinkling. He carried  
this idea out fully, and in due season  
and style closed his discourse, when an  
invitation was given to anyone who  
felt disposed to rise and express their  
thoughts. Quite a number of the  
brethren arose and said they were  
glad they had been present on that  
occasion, that they were well pleased  
with the sound sermon just heard  
and felt their souls greatly blessed.  
Finally a corpulent gentleman of the  
Teutonic extraction, a stranger to all,  
arose and broke the silence, that was  
almost painful, as follows:  
"Mister Brecher, I ish so glad I  
vash here to night, for I has had ex-  
plained to my mind some things I never  
could believe before. We read, Mr.  
Brecher, that Daniel was cast into a  
den of lions, and came out alive. Now,  
I never could believe that, for the wil-  
d beasts would shust eat him up right  
off; put now it ish very clear to my  
mind. He vash shust close by, or near  
to, and did not get into den at all.  
O! I vash so glad I vash here to night!  
Again, we read that Holofer-  
nush was cast into the fire, and  
dat, sir, always looked like a pig story,  
too, for they would have been burnt  
up; put it ish plain to my mind  
now, for they were shust cast close by  
or near to de fire's furnace. Oh, I  
vash so glad I vash here to night!  
And then, Mr. Brecher, it is said that  
Jonah was cast into de sea and into de  
wale-sh-polly. Now, I never could  
believe that. It always seemed to me  
to be a peeg-fish story, put it ish all  
plain to my mind now, he was not  
taken into de wale-sh-polly at all, put  
shust shumped onto his back and ran-  
dashed. Oh, I vash so glad I vash here  
tonight! And now, Mr. Brecher, if  
you will shust explain two more  
passages of Scripture, I shall be so  
happy that I was here to night. One  
of them ish vash de sish de wicket-shall  
be cast into a lake dat turns with fire  
and brimstone always. O! Mister  
Brecher, shall I be cast into that lake  
if I am wicked, or shust by or near to,  
shust near enough to be comfortable?  
O! I hopes you tell me I shall be cast  
shust by a good way off, and I will be  
so glad as I was here to night. The  
other passage is that which sish, please  
a, they who do these commandments,  
that they might have a right to the  
tree of life and enter in through the  
gates into de city. Oh! tell me I  
shall get into de city and not shust  
close by or near to, shust near enough  
to see what I have lost, and I shall be  
so glad I was here to night!"

He sat down with the impression  
made on many minds present that it  
would do to take the Bible for only  
what it clearly says.

Every woman wears  
a crown who is the  
mother of a healthy  
baby. The mother of  
a puny, sickly baby  
wears a crown of  
care. It rests with  
every woman to de-  
cide whether she will  
be the mother of a  
healthy baby.

The woman who takes  
care of herself  
during the months  
preceding mater-  
nal life, and who  
content in the as-  
surance that her  
baby will be a  
strong, healthy,  
happy one. The  
woman who suffers  
from disorders of  
the distinctly femi-  
nine organism during this critical period, and  
fails to resort to the right remedy, is pre-  
pared to have a puny, peevish, sickly baby,  
born into the world with the seeds of weak-  
ness and disease already implanted in its  
little body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-  
tion is the best of all medicines for  
prospective mothers. It imparts health,  
strength, vigor, and elasticity to the deli-  
cate and important organs that bear the  
brunt of motherhood. It prepares a war-  
rior for the time of trial and danger. It  
strengthens and invigorates, and insures the  
perfect well-being and absolute health of  
both mother and child. It does away with  
the squeamishness of the interesting pe-  
riod. It makes sure an ample supply of  
nourishment for the little new-comer. It  
transforms weak, sickly, nervous and de-  
spondent invalids into healthy, happy  
wives and mothers. Thousands of homes  
to which babies once came to stay but for a  
brief day and then die, now bless the won-  
derful medicine for the gift of happy,  
healthy babies.

The dealer who tries to persuade you to  
take for another medicine, than that you  
ask for, insults your intelligence.  
"The best doctors in Kansas City told me that  
unless I went to the hospital and had an op-  
eration performed I could not live," writes Miss  
Brooks, Galloway, of Wilder, Johnson Co.  
Kansas. "I had ulceration of the bowels and suffer  
each month for twenty-four hours. Four bottles of  
your 'Favorite Prescription' cured me."  
For constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

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Write for Circular giving Latest Market Prices.



No Commission Charged.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### IRRIGATION OFFICE

#### Moved From Calgary to Regina— Administration Placed With the North-West Gov- ernment.

The Regina Leader says that an ar-  
rangement has been completed with  
the Minister of the Interior by the  
Territorial Government by which the  
provisions of the Irrigation Act regard-  
ing the record of water rights will in  
future be administered by the Terri-  
torial Department of Public Works and  
the work connected therewith centered  
at Regina. In the past applicants for  
water rights have had to file their  
applications at Calgary and in the  
different land offices as well as in the  
Department of the Interior at Ottawa;  
under the new arrangement all papers  
and plans connected with the applica-  
tions will be filed at Regina and it is  
intended to amend the Irrigation Act  
at the present session of Parliament so  
as to materially simplify the present  
cumbersome procedure of obtaining  
water rights. The new arrangement  
will have the merit of placing the ad-  
ministration of the Act in the Terri-  
tories in the hands of a Department close-  
ly in touch with and within easy reach  
of the people interested in this impor-  
tant question, and also will permit of  
the utilization of the services of Mr.  
Dennis who has been closely connected  
with the subject of irrigation since its  
inception in the Territories. It is un-  
derstood that the Territorial Govern-  
ment are desirous of encouraging in  
every way possible the introduction of  
irrigation in the arid portions of the  
Territories and it is believed that a  
simplification of the Act regarding the  
record of water rights, and an intelli-  
gent and prompt administration of its  
provisions from Regina will result in  
renewed interest in this important  
matter and a material increase in the  
area of irrigated lands during the com-  
ing summer.

### To the Farmers of Canada.

The annual distribution of the sam-  
ples of some of the best varieties of  
seed grain to farmers, for test in  
different parts of the Dominion, has,  
during the past ten years done much  
to direct attention to the importance  
of sowing the best sorts of seeds, and  
in many parts of the country this in-  
troduction of new sorts has resulted in a  
decided improvement in the yield and  
quality of the grain produced. Nearly  
all the varieties sent out are grown on  
the Experimental Farms and are se-  
lected from among those which, after  
being submitted to careful and repeat-  
ed tests, have produced the largest  
crops of grain of good quality.

Having received instructions from  
the Honorable the Minister of Agri-  
culture to continue this useful work  
and make another distribution during  
the coming season, I shall be pleased  
to receive applications from all who  
desire samples. As heretofore, one  
sample of any variety only can be sent  
to each applicant, and the distribution  
will be confined to samples of wheat,  
oats, barley, field peas, Indian corn and  
potatoes. Among the varieties of grain  
to be distributed during the coming  
season will be some of the more prom-  
ising of the new cross bred sort which  
have been produced at the Experiment-  
al Farms. All the grain sent out will  
be carefully cleaned and true to name.  
To prevent the disappointment which  
occurs when parties receive samples of  
varieties they already have, it would be  
well for each party applying to state  
two or three sorts which he would  
prefer, arranging them in order of pre-  
ference; when, in case the stock of the  
first named variety is exhausted, the  
second or third could be substituted.  
As it is proposed to only send these  
samples on personal, single application,  
it is important that every farmer who  
desires a sample should apply for him-  
self. Lists of names will not be  
considered. All letters addressed to  
the Central Farm at Ottawa may be  
sent free of postage, and the samples  
weighing three pounds each will be sent  
free to the applicants, through the mail.  
The distribution will begin early in  
December, and as the stock is limited  
and the applications will be filed in  
the order in which they are received,  
those sent in early will have the ad-

vantage. Applications may, however,  
be sent in at any time before the 1st  
of March; but after that date the list  
will be closed, so as to ensure the send-  
ing out of all the samples in time for  
early sowing.

WM. SAUNDERS,  
Director.

Central Experimental Farm,  
Ottawa, Dec. 8, '97.

## FURNITURE

We have on hand a large stock of  
furniture consisting of

Bedroom Suits, . . .  
Sideboards, . . .  
Tables of all kinds,  
Parlor Cabinets, . . .  
Chairs (wooden and  
upholstered) . . .  
Wool Mattresses, . . .  
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Iron Beds, Etc., Etc.

Also a large stock of picture frames,  
mouldings and paper racks.

John Bellamy.

Undertaking Supplies.

## BRUNSWICK HOTEL, RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and re-  
novated in every department.  
House refurnished throughout.

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First class Liquors and Cigars. Every  
convenience for the travelling public.

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FROM NEW YORK.  
Corean—Allan State Line Jan. 6  
State of Nebraska—Allan State Jan. 8  
Germanic—White Star Line Jan. 5  
Teutonic—White Star Line Jan. 12  
St. Louis—American Line Jan. 5  
New York—American Line Jan. 12  
Anania—Cunard Line Jan. 8  
Umbria—Cunard Line Jan. 15  
Westernland—Red Star Line Jan. 5  
Southwest—Red Star Line Jan. 12  
FROM PORTLAND.  
Vancouver—Dominion Line Jan. 5  
Scotian—Dominion Line Jan. 19  
Parisian—Allan Line Jan. 8  
Laurentian—Allan Line Jan. 15  
Cabin, \$47.50, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and up-  
wards. Intermediate, \$34 and upwards.  
Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.  
Passengers ticketed through to all points  
in Great Britain and Ireland and at special  
low rates to all parts of the European con-  
tinent. Prepaid passage arranged from all  
points.  
J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,  
Moore Jaw  
Or to WILLIAM STITT,  
General Agent,  
C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.

### FOR SALE.

For sale or to exchange for young cattle,  
a house, stable and heavy draught mare.  
Apply to John Schram, Moore Jaw. 30-2p.

### BOAR FOR SERVICE

Thoroughbred Timeworth Rose (pedigree  
No. 758) for service on 10-26. Terms  
\$1.50 payable at time of service. Return  
tickets if necessary. R. McCARTNEY,  
Moore Jaw. 27-2p.

## Canadian Pacific .. RAILWAY ..

## KLONDYKE.

Write for pamphlet descrip-  
tive of the routes to the Yukon  
country, sailing dates, rates, &c.

## FEBRUARY SAILINGS

Islander,	" 15
Queen,	" 16
Thistle,	" 17
Victorian,	" 17
Danube,	" 22
Cottage City,	" 24
Victorian,	" 27
Queen,	" 28

All agents can ticket through  
which will include meals  
and berths.

For full information apply to nearest agent  
or address

ROBERT KERR,  
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg

## NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

### The Popular Route

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And all points in the United States and Can-  
ada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

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And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul  
and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebra-  
ted Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked  
through in bond, and there is no  
customs examination.

### OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Brit-  
ain, Europe, China and Japan. All  
first-class steamship lines are  
represented.

### Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply  
to any of the company's agents, or

H. SWINFORD,  
General Agent, Winnipeg.

CHAS. S. FEE,  
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul

### SHORTHAND.

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spondence. New method of teaching. Suc-  
cess guaranteed. Terms moderate. Nature's  
own writing. Anyone can learn by our  
method of teaching. Eighteen years expe-  
rience. Write for terms to REGINA SCHOOL  
OF SHORTHAND, Regina. 18d.

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## Rheumatism?

### SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE A UNIVERSAL LIBERATOR.

Relief in six hours! What a glori-  
ous cure to the pain-racked, bed-ridden, de-  
pairing sufferer from rheumatism as a cruel  
cramp—and this is a fact, borne out by  
volumes of evidence, for this greatest of  
pain conquerors.

Rheumatism is curable—South Ameri-  
can Rheumatism Cure is an absolute  
specific, and radically cures the most  
stubborn cases in from one to three days.  
It suffered intensely from rheumatism and  
many physicians without any lasting  
benefit. A few doses of South Ameri-  
can Rheumatism Cure wonderfully helped  
me. I am now cured and well.—E. ERICK,  
Merckville, Ont.

Thousands of freed slaves tell the  
same story—don't suffer an hour  
longer.

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.



## THE HOME.

### A CONFESSION.

Do you remember, little wife,  
How years ago, we two together  
Saw naught but love illumine life  
In sunny days or winter weather?

Do you recall in younger years  
To part a day was bitter pain?  
Love's light was but a cloud of tears  
Till meeting cleared the sky again.

Do you remember how we two  
Would stare into each other's eyes  
Till all the earth grew hazy blue  
And speech was lost in happy sighs?

Do you another thing recall,  
That used to happen often then;  
How, simply passing in the hall,  
We'd stop to smile and kiss again?

Do you remember how I sat  
And, reading held your hand in mine,  
Caresing it with gentle pat—  
One pat for every blessed line!

Do you recall how at the play  
Through hours of agony tarried?  
The lovers' griefs brought us dismay,  
Oh, we rejoiced when they were married.

And then walked homeward arm in arm,  
Beneath the crescent moonlet new,  
That smiled on us with silent charm,  
So glad that we were married too.

Ah me, 'twas years and years ago  
When all this happened that I sing  
And many a time the winter snow  
Has slipped from olive slopes of spring.

And now—oh, nonsense! let us tell;  
A fig for laughs of old or new!  
You'll hide your blushes? I'll not.  
Well—  
We're ten times worse than we were then.

### GRIDDLE CAKES.

As cold weather comes on, one of the favorite breakfast dishes is some kind of griddle cakes. Of course there are griddle cakes and griddle cakes—some so tough and leathery that they are indigestible, and others which fairly melt in the mouth. With this dish as with most others, a little care is necessary: the fire should not be scorching and the batter should be light and well mixed. The cakes should be fried in half butter and half lard, or clarified drippings. The butter browns them nicely and should never be omitted. If one is not sure how much flour to use in the batter it is best to "try" it first by frying a small cake or milk as the case may be.

Delicious pancakes are made from two eggs beaten light, two cups of sweet milk, a pinch of salt and one cup of sugar, with enough sifted flour to make a thick smooth batter. Flour, either white or whole wheat, should be added to give a crisp brown and arranged on a plate with jam spread between each. They should be served hot with thick cream, which is better if whipped. This makes a delicious dessert. This same batter, made a trifle heavier, can be used for apple cakes. The apples should be sliced very thin and fine and chopped up and mixed with a little sugar in the batter. If fried a crisp brown, and served with butter and sugar they are delicious. Unseasoned applesauce also can be used. As this is the apple season, such cakes are excellent just now. Buttermilk may be used instead of sweet milk, but a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water should be stirred into the batter before baking the cakes. Rich buttermilk makes delicious butter cakes but soda is always necessary to sweeten it. Four cream may also be used in the batter.

Corn meal griddle cakes are very good for a change. And, by the way, it is best to have different kinds of cakes every day or the family may tire of them. Take two cups of fine corn meal, one heaping tablespoonful of white flour and a pinch of salt. Beat one egg up lightly and add two and one-half cups of sour cream, milk, or buttermilk into which has been beaten a teaspoonful of baking soda. Mix all together, and fry in small cakes in a skillet. Canned corn in a pan of apples, Mash it a little first with a spoon or the potato masher.

For another change use rice. Rice cakes are favorites with many people. Boil the rice in slightly salted water until the grains are full and soft, yet not cooked into a mush. Mix it with milk, salt, a pinch of sugar and enough flour to hold it together when baked. These cakes may be made thick and require a little longer to bake than the others. Serve with jelly, jam or preserves, and if a little cream is added so much the better.

Another time make graham cakes, using two-thirds graham and one-third wheat flour. Oatmeal, also, makes wholesome and appetizing latter cakes, used in the same proportion as graham flour. Sausage cakes are liked by many and should be tried for a change. The sausage meat should be very fine and may be cooked or uncooked. It should be thoroughly mixed with the flour. The beaten egg should be added to the milk with a little salt, if the meat is unseasoned and all mixed to the consistency of corn meal batter.

When stale bread accumulates rapidly, it may be used for very good cakes. The bread should be slowly dried in the oven until crisp, and then rolled fine as possible. Mix two cups of crumbs with a pint of milk and soak thoroughly. Add two beaten eggs and a pinch of salt and sugar with enough flour to hold the ingredients together. If too stiff more milk may be added. Fry in plenty of butter in small cakes.

### NEW YEAR'S DINNER.

A New Year's Dinner, like Thanksgiving and Christmas, is included in the category of Holiday Dinners, and for that reason the old-time holiday dishes are well suited to it, especially if a simple dinner is desired.

The table may be made as attractive

as the owner's purse and skill will allow. Above all, it should not lack the refreshing influence of flowers.

An appetizing way to serve celery is to offer two stalks tied together with a row of tiny ribbon, to each guest. The celery stalks should be tender, white, brittle and cold from the ice.

The hostess serves the soup, salad and dessert, and custom approves of her making the French dressing for a salad at table, in the presence of her guests. Carefully select only the crisp white hearts of the lettuce heads, and to make the salad, place one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper in a bowl; add three tablespoonfuls of oil and stir until the salt is dissolved, then pour in one tablespoonful of vinegar, stirring until the whole is thoroughly blended. Crisp crackers should be passed with this salad.

Roast Turkey without Stuffing.—The latest culinary authority asserts that to stuff poultry injures its flavor, and that every housewife who once roasts a turkey without stuffing it will ever after spare herself the extra labor of such a method. In dressing a turkey, carefully remove every pinfeather, singe off all hair and wipe lightly with a clean cloth. Make a lengthwise cut in the skin of the neck, take out the crop cut off the neck close to the body, fold down the neck skin on the breast and secure it with a small skewer. Open the body on the under side between the legs, and after loosening from the inside of the carcass the thin membrane which holds the intestines, take out the latter in a ball, being particularly careful that they are not torn apart, and that the gall, which lies under the liver, is not broken. If this is done properly, the inside of the bird will not need to be washed, but should be merely wiped with a clean damp cloth—which is the latest mode of dressing game or poultry. Disengage the liver, gizzard and heart from the intestines, and set them aside to cook—having first opened and emptied the gizzard. Fold the wings of the turkey, lie toward upon the back, really turning them against the back at the first joint. Fasten the legs firmly to the sides by skewers, dust the turkey with pepper and place a generous quantity of butter upon the breast. Set in a hot oven and after half an hour diminish the heat. Roast without water, basting with the melted butter and the fat that cooks from the fowl. Allow twenty minutes cooking for each pound of turkey, counting the first half hour. When nearly done, sprinkle with salt. Place the liver, gizzard and heart in a stewpan on the fire, cover closely and let them simmer for forty minutes, then remove and chop finely. The giblets may be removed to the serving dish and set the roasting pan on top of the range in a gentle heat. Pour all but two tablespoonfuls of the oil from the pan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook for three minutes. Then take the water in which the giblets were cooked, stir constantly and pour in more water until the gravy is of the desired thickness. Season with salt and pepper, add the chopped giblets and serve in a gravy boat. Cranberry Sauce.—Wash one quart of cranberries, place them in a granite kettle; pour over them one pint of boiling water and cook seven minutes, then remove from the fire pass through a colander, return to the kettle, add three and one-half cups of sugar, cook for one minute and turn out to cool.

Baked Squash.—Split the squash in two remove the seeds, place in a baking tin and bake for an hour, then remove from the oven, scrape the pulp from the shell, season well with butter, salt and pepper, and serve hot. Chicken Pie.—Cut up the chickens for a fricassee and stew until tender. Into one quart of flour put one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and three spoonfuls of water. Rub in one-half of the flour and add water to make a dough. Roll out the dough in a thin sheet, and use part of it to line the bottom and sides of the baking dish. Season the chicken with salt and pepper, place it in the dish and add two cups of the broth in which it was stewed. Cover with a top crust, making a hole in the center large enough to admit of adding more of the broth as needed, and bake for an hour and a quarter. Keep the pie hot by adding milk to every cupful of the broth thickened with a little flour. Rub the milk and water together and add to the pie.

Mince Pie.—To obtain the perfection of flavor, mince-meat should be made at least three weeks before needed for use. If made according to the given recipe, it will keep all round of year, a pound of layer raisins, one pound of sultana raisins, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of candied lemon peel, one quart of sweet cider, one orange, juice and rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of salt, two pounds of apples, one eighth ounce of mace, the same of cloves, one-fourth ounce of cinnamon. Put the beef to cook in boiling water, having sufficient water to cover well.

### GRASPING THE OPPORTUNITY.

Clara.—They say kisses are intoxicating.

Jack.—Let's get drunk.

### THE ONLY WAY.

There is only one way to tell a mad dog.

How's that?

Tell him by a long-distance telephone.

### EXTREMES.

Mrs. Bridely, in tears.—Oh, John! How can you accuse me of not knowing that you said before our marriage that you delighted in cleanliness.

Mr. Bridely, grimly.—So I do; but I draw the line on paying for a woman to scrub the bottom of the coal bin just before the coal is put in.

## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### THE WAY TO WORK BUTTER.

The use of a barrel or box churn is now quite general, yet many cling to the old-fashioned dash variety. With the latter it is almost invariably customary to churn until the butter comes in a hard lump or solid mass. Granular butter can be made in a dash churn as well as in the most approved of modern models. The whole secret lies in stopping the churning at the proper time. This is when the butter particles appear about the size of wheat kernels. The old rule used to require a steady motion of the dasher until the butter had gathered sufficiently to hold this up when rested upon the top of it. By lifting the butter in granules from the churn with a ladle or skimmer, the butter can be easily washed out in the butter bowl.

Too much washing undoubtedly injures the flavor. While it is generally conceded that washing until the water comes off clear assists in retaining its quality, if it is not to be consumed in the month or six weeks first following its manufacture a middle course is advisable. Wash the butter in two or three waters, then salt to taste and work into shape.

Probably no single feature in connection with the new and improved methods of butter making which have been advanced of late years finds so slow acceptance among farmers' wives as that recommending only a single washing of the butter. They have always worked their butter twice and consider this indispensable, when the fact is one working, and that at the time of salting is all that is required. When galvanized in granules, sufficiently to allow the butter to float upon the surface of the buttermilk—and, by the way, this is greatly facilitated by adding a handful or more of salt to the contents of the churn when the separation begins—the washing process is a distinct and separate from every other grain. The cold water prevents their adherence and each is individually brought in contact with the cleansing fluid. Then when draining, the salt still in granules adds the salt, scattering it over the mass and incorporating it thoroughly with the butter. The action of the salt will be to start the brine formed by its dissolving. Drain this off, work evenly, and the butter will be clean and sweet. If it is not so, work until all excess of moisture is removed, and the butter is a smooth, waxy mass. One test of sufficient working is to make a water-like pat with a portion of it, using the full of course, then lift one of the folds over without becoming broken, and finally does break, it is worked enough.

Overworking butter is injurious, rendering it salty and spoiling the grain. Insufficient working leaves an excess of water incorporated with it and also leaves the butter mottled and streaked in appearance after standing a few hours. The whole operation may as well be done at once as by the method of several washings. If the butter is to be worked, then rework it. Every butter-maker knows how difficult this is when the butter has become hardened. It is well-nigh impossible to get it properly worked. Try the one working plan, and you will find it to be like it, especially in very cold weather.

### PLANNING AN ICE HOUSE.

The proper requirements of an ice house are first, a dry foundation perfectly sealed against entrance of air, second an air-tight, non-conducting wall around the ice of such a character that any damp that might exist or happen in the wall, says Massachusetts Ploughman, may be evaporated from the outside and thus tend, by the influence of evaporation to cool the wall; third, a well ventilated cover or roof, through which a current of air may pass by which moisture gathering in the covering over the body of the ice may be evaporated, with the result of keeping the covering dry and cool; fourth, a solid body of ice packed so that all spaces, closely fitting, or having the spaces between them filled with sawdust, or the porous material made in the filling swept into the crevices, make a single solid block of ice. These requisites are best secured by a wooden house with double walls filled in between with any dry, porous substance, so that the outside walls may be packed close to the inner wall. Another safeguard is to have the ice cut in blocks so that the joints are broken, as for instance, 15 by 24 or 12 by 18, three feet lengthwise crossed two thus effectually preventing circulation of air through the mass. To illustrate the advantage and effect of this it may be mentioned that ice cut in this way has been packed out of doors in a pile and merely covered by a heap of refuse tan-bark and simply

enclosed in a rough boarded enclosure and it kept perfectly well all the summer. If these necessary conditions are secured, any sort of shelter above ground in an airy location will keep ice, but an underground storage will fail, because the conditions required cannot be secured.

### STRAWBERRY DEVELOPMENT.

The improvement of the strawberry has been slow, but as Prof. W. J. Green points out there has been progress nevertheless. No perfect berry for all purposes has been produced but the intensification of desirable traits and characteristics is going on continually. The station has grown thousands of seedlings but all have been discarded, although many were more valuable than the majority of those offered for sale. While good varieties are of great importance to fruit growers, there is danger of making the variety question unduly prominent. It would be well to give more attention to intensive culture, and there are a few crops that offer greater inducements in this direction than the strawberry.

The use of water for irrigating strawberries is another means of intensive culture, especially during the season of fruiting. The irrigation should be accomplished the first season by fall or early plowing, and thorough cultivation. It is quite as necessary to stir the soil after light as after heavy showers, even though no crust is formed.

The following are the most promising of the new varieties: Aroma, Anna Kennedy, Beauty, Copernicus, Clyde, Carrie, Enormous, Glen Mary Hall's Favorite Portage, Ruby, Rio, Staples, Tennessee Prolific. Of well known general cultivation, Baldie, Brandywine, Greenville, Haverland, Lovett and Warfield are the best.

### QUALITY OF FRUITS.

It is a somewhat common notion that the trees of the finest flavored varieties of fruits are unhardy, weak in growth, and unproductive, that the fruit itself is of small size, and that these qualities are necessarily associated.

It is true that some very fine fruits grow upon trees deficient in natural vigor and hardiness, and that some of the finest varieties for eating purposes are small. But there is no necessary relation between the quality of the fruit and its size or the hardness of its tree.

Many fine dessert fruits are large, and their trees hardy and productive. And the fact that all the standard varieties listed by nurserymen are of superior quality, merely shows that a small or weak variety is not introduced unless its fruit is of such exceptionally fine quality as to warrant its cultivation notwithstanding its delicate constitution.

### PIGS NEED SUNLIGHT.

A young pig is much like a flower; it must have plenty of sunlight to make it develop and grow into usefulness. Many a fine litter has been seriously injured for the lack of it. A writer makes the following sensible remarks: "Where farmers have a hog house in which a number of brood sows are having their litters, we advise putting in cheap sash on the south side, which can be removed in winter and put up again in spring at small cost. A brood sow should never be allowed to produce a litter in a dark place. The north side of a building is no place for her at all. Choose the south side, or the east if there be plenty of glass windows to admit the sunlight. In the summer time these windows can be removed and their place taken by some kind of screen, or, if nothing better, a coarse gunny sack, which will admit the light and keep the flies off pigs are to be kept in the building. A little attention to this matter of light will save plenty of money and prevent serious disappointment."

### BARN VENTILATION.

An ingenious way of securing ventilation on a long barn with two cupolas was as follows: There were large windows in the cupola, and a stick run across from one window to the other, that was six inches longer than the cupola was wide. The stick fastened onto these windows. Now, when the south wind was blowing hard, it shut that south window and fastened onto the one on the north side, and when the north wind was blowing hard, it shut the north window and pushed open the window on the south side six inches and kept it blowing hard. A certain amount of ventilation in the top of the barn. From the stables there ran ventilating flues that opened out near the roof. It was a very ingenious way of securing automatic action by the wind.

### FALL TOP-DRESSING.

There are positive advantages in fall top-dressing with manure as compared with any other way of disposing of it. In no other way can it be so thoroughly incorporated with the soil, nor can it be in any other way made so useful in giving crops the early start in spring that is always most important in securing a large yield. If we give a crop a generous growth early, its roots will strike deeper and extend farther than if its first growth was stunted. This is a very important point with corn and potatoes, which would always be best if manure were early in the spring so incorporated with the soil that they could be planted early and make a strong growth from the first. Most of our spring crops are sown and planted too late, because it is only by late planting that the soil can be got to proper warmth and made to give vigorous growth. But if this ground were top-dressed with stable manure, the ploughing of it under in the spring would fill the soil with warm air even before the seed was planted, so that it would mean both warmth and fertility for the young plants as they are starting into growth.

## WHO HELPED BEST?

### Three Incidents Which May Start You Thinking.

"I am thankful that's over with!" said a portly gentleman to his wife, as he entered his door one Sunday noon.

"What's the matter, dear?" The thick lady looked up anxiously.

"Why, we had the foreign heathen man there, and what he said literally forced me to give ten dollars. He made everybody cry. I am glad I shan't have to hear of the heathen again for another year. It's bad enough to have your own poor everlastingly tormenting the life out of you. The fact is it is as much as my income is worth to go to church at all, nowadays."

He looked at his pale wife half-quizzically. Her only answer was a gentle sigh, for she knew that her husband thought he was not only a benevolent man, but a conscientious Christian; she also knew that he never gave money cheerfully, and not at all in proportion to his income.

It was a dark winter night, and it was snowing furiously. On a lonely road, five miles from the city limits, in a very plain house, there was a single light burning in the kitchen. This lighted up the flickering path in the doorway. There were only two women in the house, and the severity of the storm gave them anxiety. A resounding knock quite startled them. Timidly opening the door, they saw standing there a man, bearded, white, unclean, almost repulsive in appearance.

"Don't be scared," he said, reassuringly, "but me and my partner are almost exhausted. We're driving a lot of cattle to the slaughter-house, and haven't had anything to eat since breakfast. He's gone on with the cattle. They'd lay down in the snow and freeze, if we didn't keep 'em going. Couldn't ye give us a bite?"

The two women, timidly, and with some hesitation, invited the man into the house, and seated him by the stove. Hot tea was immediately made, and the only piece of meat in the house was at once disjointed for the stranger to eat.

"You see," he explained, "we stopped at a big house above here, and knocked at the front door. The gentleman, he sent us to the kitchen, but the cook had a toothache, and she slammed the door in our faces; but the boss meant all right, I guess."

In a short time, warmed, fed, comforted with a supply of food in a package in his hand for his mate, the cattleman faced the storm again. "Thank ye," he stammered; "I'll never forget your kindness. If ye hadn't done it, I dunno how long we'd have stood it."

Professor Drummond once told a story of an officer of an Italian coast-guard who reported to his government a shipwreck in these words: "We saw a wreck, and we attempted to give every assistance possible through the speaking-trumpet; notwithstanding which, next morning, twenty corpses were washed ashore."

Too much of our benevolence is of the speaking-trumpet variety, and even this we boast about. The Samaritan of the New Testament represents the benevolence of which the world stands in the greatest need.

### SIMPLE STRATEGY.

Emma—Ah, we'll see the use of yer standin' an' lookin' in the winter when yer ain't got no money! Yer're always a doin' it.

Ann—Well I'll tell yer—I stand and look, and aggravate myself to that extent that the excitement of it sits me hungry, and then I rushes home and eats me crust of bread wid an appetite!

### WHY HE LEFT.

Scene: Boy calling on a farmer to ask for a new place.

Farmer—Do you know anything about horses?

Boy—Yaas, done nothing else all my life.

Farmer—Why did you leave your last place?

Boy—with much feeling.—Ah!

Farmer—That's no answer. Why did you leave your last place?

Boy—Well, if you must know, you must know. First the old cow died, and us had to eat sh.

Farmer—Well, what next?

Boy—Then the old sow died, and us had to eat sh.

Farmer—Still, I don't see why you left.

Boy—Don't yer, then? Why, then, the old missus died—and I boiled!

### THE WORM WAS UP LATE.

A father was lecturing his son on the evil of staying out late at night and rising late in the morning.

You will never succeed, he said, unless you mend your ways. Remember the early bird catches the worm.

And what about the worm, father? I see the young man sneeringly. Wasn't he rather foolish in getting up so early?

My son, said the old man, that worm hadn't been to bed at all; he was only getting home.

The young man coughed.

### VERY CLEVER.

I understand you have been advocating a tax on lachelors, said Singleton.

Upon what grounds do you justify it?

Upon the general theory that a man should be made to pay for the enjoyment of a luxury.

This he considered very clever, until his wife heard of it, when it seemed to lose much of its brilliancy.

### A RICH HUSBAND'S REPLY.

She—I wonder who first said it is better to be born lucky than rich?

He—Some old fool whose wife married him for his money, I guess.

### STILL BEHIND.

Hello! Barker! Still following the race?

Yep, still following. Haven't got ahead of them yet.

## THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

### Two Informative Experiences That Made Him Shy of Ladders.

"Ladders, when you find them handy," said the retired burglar, "may seem like a very convenient way of getting into open second-story windows, but after two experiences that I had with them I gave them up and stuck to the old-fashioned way of doors and cellar windows."

"In a suburban town that I visited once I found 'em painting a Queen Anne house in the rainbow style, that they used to paint houses in, and that I suppose they meant 'em in still to some extent. The men had ladders up, no stage, and I noticed that at the close of the day one of them was painting near a window, and I wondered if he'd leave his ladder there when he stopped work at night. I sauntered around that way after dark and there it was, and it was summer and the window was wide open. Most folks in the country when their houses are being painted, are apt to be a little skittish about the ladders, and if one should be left like this one they'd be pretty sure to close the window near it and lock it; but these folks didn't appear to be disturbed. And as far as my getting into the house was concerned, it was just about as easy for me to walk up that ladder and step off through the window as it would have been to walk in at the front door with it unlocked."

"Later, about 2 o'clock the next morning, I went up that ladder and in at the window without the slightest trouble; and there was nobody sleeping in that room; it was all just as easy as it could be. I looked around that house and gathered up what stuff there was worth carrying off and went back to that room and the open window and

DOWN THE LADDER AND OFF.

"A month after that, as I was walking across the platform of a station on the same road that the other town was on to take a train, there was a man, and his hands were on my arms and said, 'Now, don't make a fuss about it and it'll be a good deal easier all around.' And I recognized in him the detective of the road, a man that I knew meant business, and I went along with him without any row."

"Being a man of brains he had gone up to the house where the robbery was as soon as he had heard of it, which was the day after. There he had put himself in the burglar's place and followed his footsteps as near as he could. He had got his foot on the ladder, he swung back a little toward the house, so that his elbow just touched it in the angle between the window frame and the clapboards. He gave a little push on that elbow, and all at once he was out again, and he had gone up that, and stepped off into the window and followed over his track inside the house as close as he could guess at it, and then he'd come back to the window, and he'd got his foot on the ladder, and so down to the ground."

"The ladder went up on the right-hand side of this window, and while it was easy enough to reach it, still it was quite a little step from the sill to the ladder, and he noticed that when he had got his foot on the ladder, he swung back a little toward the house, so that his elbow just touched it in the angle between the window frame and the clapboards. He gave a little push on that elbow, and all at once he was out again, and he had gone up that, and stepped off into the window and followed over his track inside the house as close as he could guess at it, and then he'd come back to the window, and he'd got his foot on the ladder, and so down to the ground."

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## A POOR MAN'S COUNTRY.

HOW YOU MAY MAKE A FORTUNE IN THE KLONDIKE.

Keep Sober and Work Hard - Then You Must Be Lucky and Have a Good Luck of Providence - Laws as to Filing Claims - Costs of an Outfit and Average Wages.

Capt. J. J. Healy, one of the managers of the Northern American Trading and Transportation Company, and who is one of the oldest and most experienced of pioneers and a shrewd observer of conditions in the Yukon River country is apprehensive of the future welfare of the thousands of people who are likely to come into the country next season says a letter from Dawson City, dated Sept. 23. He says that from present indications there will be from 10,000 to 20,000 people come to the Yukon next year and that it will be a physical impossibility for both of the commercial companies to bring enough food to supply half that number. Owing to the short seasons when navigation is practical it is impossible to build and equip steamers at St. Michael's, and have them reach this far inland, 2,200 miles, before the river freezes. The experiment has been attempted a few times without success.

Capt. Healy is a man of experience, a close observer of passing events and one of the best posted men in the north. He believes that there are vast opportunities for profitable investment of capital which will ultimately develop the mineral resources of this great mining belt west of the Rockies. When that time arrives there will be ample employment for thousands of men, with no fear of a famine. At present it is a poor man's country, conditioned that the man be industrious, lucky and well provisioned.

### TERMS OF LEASES.

In leasing mines on lays most of the owners exact covenants that the claims shall have been thoroughly worked and completed by the 1st of June, 1898. If that policy is carried out about two-thirds of Eldorado, Bonanza and Hunker Creeks will have been worked out this season, and a considerable part of other creeks. Of course the supply of labor and provisions and the rate of wages will govern the question to a large extent. Most of the owners are anxious to make as large a "clean-up" this winter as possible and retire from active mining life next year. If all the people who are now in the Klondike realize their dreams of wealth and go to the Paris exposition of 1900 as Bonanza Kings the Yukon valley will be well represented in "Gay Paree." Mine owners and mine workers all have the same object in view.

The official, who, if he chooses, can exercise Czar-like power, is Mr. Thomas Fawcett, the Canadian Gold Commissioner. He is the officer before whom all mining claims are filed, recorded and adjusted, and his Government has placed enough confidence in his integrity and ability to instruct him to exercise his own discretion in all matters until otherwise instructed. He left Ottawa nearly eight months ago and since then has had no official communications. Although he is not a miner, yet he exercises utmost caution and care to deal out justice impartially and in a practical manner, and so far as I am able to learn the American miners have no more cause to complain of partiality than their Canadian cousins. His decision is practically final as an appeal to the higher authorities of the Dominion capital would involve a long delay and much expense. Up to this date 1,400 claims have been located and filed in this district. In the last two weeks, or since the stampede, 145 claims on Subur Creek have been recorded. And in the same period ninety were staked off on Henderson Creek. Regarding the enforcement of a law relative to the collection of a 20 per cent. royalty on all claims, as indicated in an Ottawa despatch of July 2, Mr. Fawcett said:

"I have not been advised of the adoption of such a law and all that I know about the matter is the press despatch referred to. I am enforcing the old laws, or rather the laws that were in force last year and unless a special session of Parliament was called it is hardly probable that such a law could be adopted before the regular session of next April. Laws cannot be passed or adopted except by the Parliament, and if any material changes had taken place it would seem that I would have been advised at the first opportunity."

### THE PRESENT LAWS.

Under the present laws a miner can locate a claim 500x600 feet in each district upon the payment of \$15 when first filing. Three months of continuous work and the holder must remain on the ground all the time must be performed during the year, when upon the payment of \$100, a final certificate of ownership will be issued. Before filing the holder must swear that he has prospected the claim and found gold. The laws are not severe and in some respects are superior to those of the United States. Deception of any character, practised on the Commissioner, deprives a person of all rights and privileges in the district.

One thousand pounds of gold were brought down from Eldorado Creek to day on the backs of four cayuses and together with about a ton of other gold will be shipped to Seattle and San Francisco in a few days. John Erickson, a miner from Monte Cristo, and Fred Bruneth, a logger and ranchman from near Snohomish, are the owners. The latter, together with Thomas Blake, owns claim No. 11, and under their bunk in the cabin on their claim is \$100,000 more which will come down to-morrow or next day.

On Eldorado between 30 and 36, the

latter is where the largest nugget, of \$583, was found, it is particularly rich and had it not been for a technical ruling of the Government the discovery claim would have been in about the locality where No. 30 is now situated. All along the creek, and particularly in this vicinity gold by the sackful is being taken out and shipped down to Dawson City.

A short distance above Eldorado and emptying into Bonanza is Skookum Gulch, which was discovered last spring and one of the prospect holes large quantities of gold as large as and not unlike shelled corn, have been taken and pronounced the finest specimens of yellow metal yet mined. Skookum Creek passes through claim No. 2 above the discovery claim on Bonanza and is on the same side as Eldorado, where both gulches come together. The opinion is generally shared by old miners that Skookum Gulch will exceed Eldorado Creek in riches before the approaching season is over. Some of the largest nuggets found in the district have been taken out of Skookum and run \$375, \$192 and \$166 respectively. From all indications Hunker Creek is proving to be very rich and will no doubt equal or excel Bonanza. Near the discovery claim much prospecting has been done and everything is in readiness for extensive winter drifting. The prospect holes have given up some fine nuggets, and are fulfilling the prophesies made by Inspector Strickland of the Canadian police at Seattle last July when he arrived on the Portland and said that Hunker would be one of the richest mining camps on the Klondike.

Hardly a painful gravel from off the bedrock has been taken out that has not contained from \$1 to \$5.

### A SEASON'S OUTFIT.

As compared with prices in the States provisions are very high, but there is no place in North America where a day's wages can purchase as much food as in the Klondike. A season's outfit costs \$450 on an average. The wages are \$15 a day and thirty days' work buys a season's outfit exclusive of clothing. To ascertain what a day's wages will buy I visited the stores with miners who were purchasing supplies and secured the following quotations:

Flour, ten pounds.	\$1.20
Beacon, five pounds.	2.00
Beans, eight pounds.	1.00
Butter, four pounds.	2.00
Coffee, two pounds.	1.00
Tea, one pound.	1.00
Milk, two cans.	1.00
Roast beef, two cans.	1.00
Assorted meat, four pounds.	1.00
Dried fruit, four pounds.	1.20
Small Stores.	2.00
Total.	\$14.40

Old miners who have lived on the Yukon for years inform me that this list of supplies will last a man who is working hard anywhere from a week to ten days, and in case of an emergency probably twice or three times as long. The question then arises: Can the goods be had? The demand exceeds the supply. I've conversed with men familiar with the country, a number of people in this city and at the mines and in the gulches, and believe that at present there are about 4,000 people in the Klondike and Indian River districts. It is estimated that about 1,000 or 1,500 more will arrive from the coast over the trail and from down the river via St. Michael's. Those coming from Ilya and Shagwa will probably average six months' provisions each. The managers of the commercial companies do not anticipate a famine, but admit the possibility of supplies being short next spring when the river opens. To illustrate how little food is actually required when it is well to cite that three years ago at Circle City, where 300 or 400 men wintered, and the steamer was prevented from arriving on account of early ice, the supplies were divided and each man received one and a half sacks of flour, fifteen pounds of bacon and other supplies in like proportion. The men lived and worked seven months and but few suffered from scurvy.

### A HAPPY GIRL.

Miss Amina Kelly Tells Her Illness and Subsequent Cure - A Statement That Should be Read by Every Girl in Canada.

Miss Amina Kelly, a well-known and much esteemed young lady living at Maplewood, N. B., writes: "I consider it my duty to let you know what your wonderful medicine has done for me. In April, 1896, I began to lose flesh and color; my appetite failed and on going up stairs I would be so tired I would have to rest. I continued in this condition for three months, when I was taken suddenly ill and not able to go about. Our family doctor was called in and he pronounced my illness chlorosis, poverty of the blood. At first his treatment appeared to do me good, but only for a time, and I then began to grow worse. I continued taking his medicine for three months, when I was so discouraged at not regaining my health that I declined taking it any longer. I then tried a liquid medicine advertised to cure chlorosis like mine, but it did not obtain the slightest benefit. I had become terribly emaciated and weak. There was a constant terrible roaring noise in my head; my feet and ankles were swollen and I was as pale as a corpse. One day while in this condition my father brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and asked me to try them. In less than a week I could sit up, and in a couple of weeks I could walk quite a distance without being tired. My appetite returned, the roaring in my head ceased, I began to gain flesh and color, and before I had used a half dozen boxes I was as healthy as I had ever been in my life. My friends did not expect me to recover and are now rejoicing at the wonderful change Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought in me. If my statement will be the means of helping some other discouraged sufferer you are at perfect liberty to publish it."

The above statement was sworn before me at Maplewood, York Co., N. B., this 14th day of May, 1897. Timothy W. Smith, J. P.

To ensure getting the genuine ask always for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all substitutes and nostrums alleged to be just as good.

### THE FAMILY YAWN.

The yawn is becoming popular. It used to be considered a sign of weariness or boredom, but we are told that it is not only this. We are informed that there are various types of the genus yawn. Of course there is the yawn that undeniably indicates drowsiness and in which one is supposed to indulge only in the privacy of one's sleeping apartment. But, besides this, there are yawns of nervousness, of chilliness, of headache, of excitement, of apprehension, of grief. In accordance with this idea it would seem that the yawn is the most complete and satisfactory form of expression.

Seriously, it is time we checked this growing habit. Whatever may be said to the contrary, to yawn openly, or with the attempt to smother the action, is rude to the person with whom one is talking, and calls for an apology. If one is not well or is very weary, a yawn is perhaps impossible to suppress, but the preparator thereof should ask pardon of his companion and explain that while he is interested in the conversation he is so weary that the weak flesh declines to obey the dictates of the willing spirit. But the ordinary yawn is largely a matter of habit. We have seen all the members of a family who exercised no restraint in this direction, but who openly gaped in one another's faces until the stranger in their midst found his jaws aching with irrepressible sympathy. The father yawned audibly, finishing the performance with a long-drawn-out "Ah-a-h!" The son followed suit, but completed his effort with a peculiar chirp, the chirp of a bird, as if he had had a hidden spring which needed oiling. The mother's yawn was of the gasping variety, while the pretty daughter tapped her mouth with the tips of her fingers as she yawned her way up to give vent to the family weakness. She performed this tattoo as if the action was a sort of apology for the yawn.

Perhaps it is because we are so often tired and in need of rest that this unsightly habit has grown upon us. So, let us exercise the habit of self-control which is also ours, and determine to suppress the encroaching yawn.

### Topics of the Day.

Every one is surprised at the rapidity and efficacy with which Nervine - nerve-pain cure - relieves neuralgia and rheumatism. Nervine is a specific for all nerve pains and should be kept on hand by every family.

### ARE YOU GOING TO BE PHOTO'D.

"A veil imparts a patch appearance to the face," says a photographic journal, "and the hands appear much larger than they are in reality. It is unwise to wear a new dress; it always falls in awkward folds. Wherever possible it is money well spent to drive to the photographer. A feather loof or a lace fichu has a wonderfully softening effect on the features. Generally speaking the head and shoulders takes a far prettier picture than a full length portrait. Above all, if you want your picture to have a natural expression you must forget where you are. Unless there is an urgent reason for it, it is a great mistake to be photographed if you are either out of health or in low spirits. A just-the-mode-of-the-moment style of costume or coiffure will 'date' the photograph and soon make it look out of fashion. A white dress or one that takes 'white' gives a ghastly effect, and one far from becoming, unless the sitter is young and pretty."

### A Query Answered.

Anxious questioners ask, "Is there no sure cure for corns?" We are glad to be able to tell these sufferers that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will relieve them in a day, and extract corns without pain. It never fails.

### HER IDEA.

Mr. Honk, looking up from his newspaper - What barbarians those African natives are! I have just been reading that the Wallaghi tribe, to whom Rev. Mr. Hooper was sent as a missionary a few months ago, became incensed at the doctrine he preached and dragged him before their King, who, without trial, promptly cut off the clergyman's sacerdotal functions. Mrs. Honk - Horrors! And was it fatal?

### DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AGENTS WANTED - BOSTON PERFECTION PIERCE CO., 130 King St. W., Toronto.

SAUSAGE CASINGS - New Importations, finest English - sheep and American hog casings. Reliable goods at right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Cool Men Wanted in every town in Canada. CHURCH, Patent Sales. Sample \$2.50, or stamped card for particulars. T. MOUNCEY, 10 King St. W., Toronto.

Apples, Poultry, Eggs, etc.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited. Cor. of West Market and Colborne St. - TORONTO.

Billie, Millie & Malie. Barriers, etc. removed to Wesley Ridge, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

LAW

THE FAMOUS OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE. Most widely attended in America. For Illustrated Catalogue 30th year, ADDRESS - ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F.O.A., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

MONSOON is Clean  
MONSOON is Fragrant  
MONSOON is Delicious  
MONSOON is Economical  
MONSOON Indo-Ceylon Tea  
IS THE BEST.  
25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound.  
The Monsoon Tea Co., 7 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

### "WE WANT YOU QUICK."

Intelligent ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with general and very PROFITABLE employment. Industry is the essential NECESSARY to secure GOOD REMUNERATION. Can give the address of representative who has just cleared \$15 in 21 DAYS. \$4 can be made right AT ONE'S OWN HOME.

J. L. NICHOLS & CO.,  
33 Richmond West, Toronto.

### DR. GOOD'S PAINLESS PENNYROYAL PILLS

A Specific for Female Complaints  
are a true boon to every lady who suffers in the performance of natural and healthy action of the ovaries. For young and developing womanhood they are a true boon. They are a true boon to every lady who suffers in the performance of natural and healthy action of the ovaries. For young and developing womanhood they are a true boon. They are a true boon to every lady who suffers in the performance of natural and healthy action of the ovaries. For young and developing womanhood they are a true boon.

The Toronto Pharmacy Co., Limited, Toronto.

W. G. HARRIS,  
William Street, Toronto,  
BUYS COPPER,  
BRASS,  
LEAD.

REFERENCE - IMPERIAL BANK.

Boys and Girls

wishing to make from Ten to Twenty-five dollars this month, write us quick. We have a new 25c article that smart boys and girls from fourteen upwards can sell rapidly. It is instructive, interesting, edifying and profitable. Send for circulars at once to J. L. NICHOLS & Co., Wesley Building, Toronto.

### CANADA PERMANENT

Loan and Savings Company.  
INCORPORATED 1855.

Subscribed Capital \$5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital 2,000,000  
Reserve Fund 1,450,000  
Total Assets 12,000,000

Office - Company's Buildings, Toronto St., Toronto.

Deposits received at current rates of interest, paid or compounded half-yearly.

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

Money Advanced on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

A. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND  
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

You can get the delicious  
"LUDELLA"  
Ceylon Tea from your grocer if you insist on having it.  
Prices 25, 40, 50 and 60c.

NO ONE NEED BE BALD  
A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER.

LONDON, ONT., October 20th, 1897.

JOE COOK MANUFACTURING CO.

GENTLEMEN, - I have personally examined the heads of ten responsible citizens of London, Ont., who have given sworn testimony to the effect that by the use of "Amberine Hair Producer" they have succeeded in growing new hair where they were formerly bald, and I found their statements to be correct. They also speak of it in the highest terms as a cure for dandruff, itching of the scalp and falling out of the hair. Had it not been for my personal investigation, I could not believe such results were possible.

I remain, yours truly, REV. MARTIN LOWRY.

"Amberine"

PRODUCES NEW HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF IN ONE WEEK.

NEW THING! PERHAPS YOUR DRUGGIST DON'T KEEP IT!

Preparation, with full directions, mailed on receipt of \$1.00.

JOE COOK MANUFACTURING CO., LONDON, ONT.

Gives Back Original Luster. Prevents Breaking and Falling Out.

This Little Motor is complete with battery and chemicals. It is a boy's delight.



Electric Railroad Complete \$3.50

This Miniature Electric Railroad is complete with track and battery.

We have all kinds of electric supplies. Get our prices. \$1.00 COMPLETE.

THE TORONTO ELECTRICAL WORKS CO., Limited,

42 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO.

WOOD'S PHOTO ENGRAVING  
J. L. JONES & CO.  
6 & 10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO.

J. A. ANDERSON, M.D., No. 5 College St. TORONTO, Ont.

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT SPECIALIST

Just wash on with B. B. C. our celebrated 25th century wash. American medicine. It is a boy's delight.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. W. W. Bole is visiting Winnipeg this week.

Miss Dean, of Stony Beach, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Moorhouse returned from Fort Qu'Appelle on Monday.

Miss Hyland, of Broadview, is visiting her brother, Engineer Jos. Hyland.

Thos. P. Mathews, assistant chief operator at Winnipeg, has been transferred to Vancouver.

The dates for Western Manitoba's big fair at Brandon this year are set for July 19th to 22nd inclusive.

The Medicine Hat News says that the C.P.R. dining hall at this place is to be remodelled into a station building.

Mr. Thos. Battell and wife, of Moose Jaw are visiting friends in the vicinity of Winklow.—*Northumberland Enterprise*

Miss Maud Rodgers, daughter of Land Inspector Rodgers of Regina, was married on Wednesday week to Rev. A. E. Smith, of Flummas, Man.

Mr. P. Henselwood, inspector of C.P.R. bridges, and brother to J. H. Henselwood who held a similar position at this point some years ago, was in town on Wednesday.

The Canadian Pacific Railway land sales for January amounted to \$73,000. The number of acres sold was 22,000. This is three times as great as the sales in the same month of last year.

The Grand Convention of the Patrons of Industry of the N.W.T. will be held in Regina on Thursday and Friday, February 24th and 25th. All Patrons and ex Patrons are invited to attend. A. T. Hunter, Secy-Treas.

The Grand Loyal Orange Lodge meets at Indian Head on Thursday and Friday next, 17th and 18th Feb. The delegates from Moose Jaw are: W. E. Fisher, J. D. G. M.; Tupper Vance, G. L.; and E. H. Cooke, G. D. of C.

A meeting of the Scarlet Chapter L.O.L., will be held at the Carleton Place on Monday next, Feb. 14. There will be present from Moose Jaw Messrs W. J. White, T. E. McWilliam, W. E. Fisher and E. H. Cooke.

Roseland despatch: The British American Company have bought the Columbia and Kootenay mine for \$285,000. This property is one of the richest in the camp and is generally considered as the best of Mackintosh's purchases.

An English lawyer is suing a news paper for libel because it always left his name out in reporting lawsuits with which he was connected. Most people sue newspapers because they get their names. Verily it is hard to please everyone.

Mrs. Bulvey, wife of G. H. V. Bulvey, Member of the North-West Council, was in town on Tuesday as the guest of Mrs. Hugh McDougall. Mrs. Bulvey will visit friends in Kansas and California while her husband is in the Klondyke on North-West business.

Thomas Turnbull, C. P. R. civil engineer, who occupied the position of roadmaster at Moose Jaw about a year ago, passed through last Saturday en route home to Winnipeg. He had spent two or three months in the Yukon surveying for the company, and will resume the work in about a month's time.

The Ottawa Journal says: Canada is a great country and Canadians are a great people. In the light of some recent events who can say what the future may have in store for the Dominion? Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray, of Toronto, aged respectively 78 and 60 are now rejoicing over the birth of their twenty second child—a daughter. They take the matter quite cool; in fact they act as if used to such events.

Artificial eggs are now an article of manufacture. England uses a great many. There are not artificial eggs sold in shells. They are sold in bulk with the shells off them, and they go to bakers, confectioners and such people. They are made of carrots, saffron and other compounds, and when baked up into an omelet or cake you wouldn't know them from the natural ones. In fact they are much superior to natural stage eggs any day. You can buy these artificial eggs in bulk by the quart or by the bushel, the same as you would oysters or clams.

Regina Leader: At the Moosemin curling bonspiel the permanent prizes in the Grand C challenge were four silver headed Conservative canes donated by Mr. J. R. N. H. M. L. A. They were captured by a Regina rink made up of Bob Martin, W. F. Elder, Jim Ross and Jake Smith—four men who are not very staunch Conservatives. In the Reginaspiel one of the chief events was the Davin competition. In it also the permanent prizes were four silver headed canes. Martin, Elder and Ross had lost their Moosemin skip, and in his place secured Wm. McIvor; and again the combination of Grits got away with the canes. Following Laurier's example they appear to welcome Conservative "support" when it gives.

Miss Hinchie, of Broadview, is the guest of Mrs. D. Moore.

Mr. Jos. Martin, ex M. P., passed through last Saturday en route west.

Mr. Jas. H. Ross, Minister of Public Works, passed through this week en route to Calgary and Macleod.

Mr. A. Calder, C. P. R. employment agent, was a passenger on Saturday's train en route to the Crow's Nest.

Sir Wm. Van Horne says that the C.P.R. is not interested in the Teolin Lake Railway except in a general way.

Miss Wallace, a former resident of our town but now of Indian Head, was among those from outside points who attended the ball last evening.

The February Delinquent is called the "mid winter number," and thoroughly justifies its reputation as woman's authority on fashions and literature.

Mr. David Robb, who operated the Government creamery at Prince Albert last season, arrived in town yesterday evening and will remain for a short while returning in time to commence operations in the spring.

A representative meeting of Railway men is being held this week at Winnipeg for the purpose of revising the schedule of wages, etc., on the Western division. Conductors Fred. Garnham and A. H. Holsworth are delegates from Moose Jaw division.

Nobody objects to the Ontario manufactory pushing business to have his twice the knots in Manitoba wheat, but when he endeavors to push Parliament into giving him the power to tie the knots on the Manitoba farmer, the truth is off and the war is on in dead earnest.—*Ex.*

By the legislation of last session of Assembly the Registrar is required to send in monthly reports to the head office at Regina. The report for Moose Jaw for the month of January is as follows: Births 10, marriages 0, deaths 0—a good beginning for the year; but what's the matter with the marriages?

The Canadian Home Journal for February is very interesting. The Canadian Club is again to the fore with a description of how a retail store handles Canadian goods. Music and poetry are present in plenty, and the various departments are so complete that it is no wonder that it is becoming popular.

The freight agreement between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railway companies as to traffic from Toronto to North Bay is cancelled and on February 1st ceased to operate. This means that all freight from Toronto and Western Ontario points for the country west of Superior must come around by way of Carleton Place, and will probably add two or three days to the time consumed in moving freight from Toronto to this country.

The curling event of America, namely the Winnipeg bonspiel, opened on Monday with 100 rinks entered for the different competitions. The Moose Jaw rink which won from Regina the privilege of entering for the Tuckett trophy was unable to attend, and J. W. Smith of Regina endeavored to have his rink represent the district. This privilege has never been granted in any previous year. Two Regina rinks are participating. The old reliable J. W. Smith is on hand as usual, with McCarthy playing third, Jas. Balfour second, and Frank Callender lead. The equally reliable R. B. Ferguson is supported by Alex. McDonald as third, Alex. McIvor second, and J. C. Pope, lead.

The Medicine Hat News says: "P. Nolan, barrister of Calgary, is in town in attendance at the Supreme Court. He also attended Court at Maple Creek. On Tuesday evening as the Judge, lawyers, etc., were returning from Maple Creek to Medicine Hat on No. 1, they came up a good joke on Nolan. When the party went into the dining car at Walsh for dinner, a drawhead or something of that kind broke and the cause of the accident and consequent delay was judicially put on Nolan, who, it may be remarked, although full to the brim with humor and joviality, is not what might be called a "light weight." Mr. Nolan, it will be remembered, was in Moose Jaw last December.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN-NAISMITH: At Medicine Hat, on January 18th, 1898, by the Rev. J. W. Moore, Mr. J. C. Allan to Annie Naismith, daughter of Jno. Naismith, of Gruburn.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

The Regina hockey boys were victorious at Moosemin. The score tells the tale—15 to 1 in favor of Regina.

Mr. J. L. Legare, of Willow Bunch, has been appointed postmaster at Willow Bunch instead of P. Bonneau, resigned.

Mr. Fred Walsh, of Gruburn, who has been a visitor in town for some days, will return home tomorrow evening.

Miss Nora Stevenson, of Elkhorn, arrived in town on Wednesday to attend the K. D. men's ball, which took place last night.

The Alberta railway company have sold to Mackenzie & Mann, for use on the short line to Lake Loche, a lot of steel rails and four locomotives.

Mrs. Barrow, wife of R. S. Barrow, of the Union Bank, arrived from Bois seven on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Barrow have taken up their residence on High St., east.

The subject in the Methodist church on Sunday evening will be "The Resurrection of the Dead." The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered after the service.

The Free Press says: It is stated on good authority that the present intention of the company that controls the M & N.W. railway, is to extend the line to Prince Albert this year.

The Co-grave Family exhibit in the town hall to night under the auspices of the Railway Brotherhoods. The entertainment is a good one and the proceeds will go to the organizations.

A convention was held at Moosemin on Feb. 9th for the purpose of choosing a candidate to contest the constituency in the interests of the Ross-Hallam Executive. A. E. Smith was nominated.

Thos. Nulty, who was arrested by Detective McCaskill last November for the murder of his brothers and sisters at Rawdon, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on May 20th next.

Mr. Arthur Trent, of Gruburn, is in town this week visiting his numerous friends. He is returning from Winnipeg, where he disposed of a car of stock for which he realized about \$400 per head.

Protectionists may exclaim that the addition of duty on binder twine is not fair play to a few manufacturers, but Liberals will maintain that it is only justice to the multitude of Canadian farmers.—*Brandon Sun*

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Horkirk arrived from Medicine Hat on Wednesday evening to be present at the R. D. men's ball. Mrs. Horkirk will remain in town for a few weeks as the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. H. Smallwood.

Among the many passing through the Klondyke this week is an old settler of this district, Mr. El. Evatt, who arrived on Wednesday's train from Chicago. He will spend a few days in town before continuing his journey.

Mr. B. S. Jenkins, western superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs, has received word from headquarters announcing that a large copper wire will shortly be strung between Montreal and Vancouver. This will greatly improve the company's service.

The late Donald McLean, who was assassinated at Windsor, Ont., a short time since, had made no will, and it is said that by an agreement between the heirs the estate will be equally divided between his brother J. J. McLean, of Moose Jaw, and his divorced wife.

Everett Marshall, of the Calgary hockey club, had one of his eyes destroyed by an accident in a match against the Edmonton team, played at Calgary last week. An Edmonton player's stick hit Mr. Marshall in the left eye and the sight of the eye was wholly destroyed. Marshall was removed to the hospital where the eye was taken out.

A letter received by Bishop Pascal, from Rev. Father Ansel, stationed at Hay River Mission, states that a party of prospectors have found rich gold deposits on both Hay and Buffalo rivers, emptying into Great Slave Lake. These rivers are located about 700 miles north of Prince Albert on the Regina and Prince Albert route to the Klondyke.

In renewing his subscription Mr. Geo. E. Weston, an early settler of this district who now resides at Pasadena, Cal., says that he noticed in the Columns of THE TIMES the proposition to build a new town hall and offers as a suitable site his two lots Nos. 19 and 20 in block 109, situated on High St. one block west of Main St. Mr. Weston is now in partnership with M. S. Hurlith, proprietors of "The Model Grocery Store."

The War Cry says:—The North West is never behind, but is distinctly on time every time. The recent B. I. Denial fight is another illustration of the fact. The Province, which comes North Dakota, Manitoba, North western Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, has raised \$1,000 above the previous year's total, which Brigadier Bennett, the very energetic and up-to-date Provincial Officer, describes as "a clear victory." He is correct, and we congratulate him and every North Westerner on the fight they put up.

TWINE WILL BE FREE.

There Will Be No Re-Imposition of the Duty on Binder Twine.

North West farmers will hail with satisfaction the news contained in the following despatch from the Winnipeg Tribune's correspondent at Ottawa:—Ottawa, Feb. 7.—One of the first things I looked into on arrival here was the question of binder twine and the possibility of the Government proposing a re-imposition of duty thereon. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear on the Government by the twine manufacturers and certain "prominent Liberals" to have the duty restored. And these manufacturers boasted after their interview that they were going to succeed. This gave rise to a strong protest in the west and in other quarters. I learn on the best authority that the Government does not intend, and never did intend, to restore the duty. This announcement will be received with great satisfaction in the West. The feeling in Government circles is strongly in favor of further reductions on a number of other articles of special importance to the North-West.

EARLY CLOSING.

A Mutual Agreement Entered Into By the Business Men.

We the undersigned merchants and business men hereby mutually agree to close our respective places of business every evening in the week at six o'clock p.m., except Saturday evenings and evenings prior to public holidays. And we further agree to draw our window blinds at 9 o'clock on Saturday evenings and evenings before public holidays. The foregoing agreement to take effect on and after the 1st day of February, 1898.

Dated at Moose Jaw this 7th day of January, 1898

Robinson & Hamilton H. Ferguson  
E. A. Baker & Co. E. Clarke  
R. Boque J. U. Munns  
G. K. Smith D. A. H. Watt  
A. Brechin J. A. Huxley & Co.  
Braas & Dow R. E. Doran  
J. H. Smith R. J. Hood  
W. M. Campbell M. J. MacLeod  
Berta Simpson

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Third Session—Many Important Measures to be Considered.

The third session of the Dominion parliament opened on Thursday, Feb. 3rd, and promises to be one of unusual interest. Lord Aberdeen's speech, among other things, referred to "the remarkable advance in the political importance and material prosperity of Canada during the year just closed, and also to the jubilee ceremonies and preferential tariff. The chief items in the program of business to be laid before the House were indicated by reference to the Yukon railway contract and the necessity for measures for the preservation of law and order in the distant and almost inaccessible locality of the Klondyke; to the Superannuation Act which requires amendment; to the Franchise Act which will be repealed; and to the Prohibition Plebiscite, provision for which will be made. It is noticeable that none but matters of the very highest moment are touched upon.

Among notices of motions given on the first day of the session were the following: By Mr. Mulock, to request the suspension of Mr. Taylor, to restrict the importation and employment of aliens; Mr. Foster, for papers of the Yukon mining, dredge and timber leases; Mr. Charlton, Lord's Day Bill and Bill re seduction and abduction; Mr. Davin, to place implements on the free list; the agreement with Washington re transportation and trade in Yukon; for opinion of Government as to Edmonton route, for strength of Mounted Police, for information as to instruction given Indian officials re purchase of labor and supplies, to place \$15,000 in estimates for darning, and Bill to amend Police Act.

BANKS AND BANKING.

"The Colonist," of Winnipeg Reviews the History of Banking in Western Canada.

The January number of the Winnipeg "Colonist" gives an excellent history of the banking business of Winnipeg and some of the more important towns of the Territories. The article is profusely illustrated by engravings of bank buildings and bank managers and reflects credit on the enterprise of that excellent magazine. Regarding the firm of Hitchcock & McCulloch, of Moose Jaw, it says:—

This firm took over the business of Lafferty & Moore in 1892, and having weathered the hard years from 1893 to 1895, may be congratulated on the fact that to-day they have the respect and confidence of the people of Moose Jaw and district. While of necessity rates of discount are much heavier than in Eastern Canada, yet this firm has steadily refused to exact exorbitant rates, and thus have been in a position to help the ranchers and farmers over their hard years, with the result that during the past two years many of the old time loans have either been wiped off or considerably reduced, and the inevitable remark is "I am deeply obliged to you for being so lenient" or words to that effect. Financially this district is in a better position than ever before, with this additional advantage, that both farmers, dealers and merchants, profiting by their past dearly bought experience, are more cautious in their dealings with one another. Of course being a dividend paying, responsible etc., Moose Jaw has a big advantage over other towns which are dependent entirely upon their crops and stock. The pay roll amounts to over \$10,000 every month, and this, when put into circulation, would of itself mean a good business, irrespective of the business derived from farming and stock raising, and of course a bank always incidentally derives benefit from this business.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized ... \$1,500,000  
Capital Paid Up ... 1,480,000  
Res ... 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thompson, Esq., President.  
Hon. E. J. Price, Esq., Vice Pres.  
J. E. Webb, Esq., General Manager.  
E. G. Billett, Esq., Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont. Moosemin, N.W.T.  
Boisbrvain, Man. Moose Jaw, " "  
Carmarvon, " Norwood, Ont.  
Carnarvon, " Neepawa, Man.  
Deloraine, " Ottawa, Ont.  
Glenboro, " Quebec, Que.  
Greta, " Quebec, (S. Lewis S.)  
Hastings, Ont. Shelburne, Ont.  
Indian Head, N.W.T. Smith's Falls, Ont.  
Lethbridge, " Souris, Man.  
Macleod, " Toronto, Ont.  
Merrickville, Ont. Virden, Man.  
Minnedosa, Man. Warton, Ont.  
Montreal, Quebec. Winchester, Ont.  
Morden, Man. Winnipeg, Man.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.  
Interest allowed on saving and special deposits.  
Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.

ROBT. S. BARROW, Manager.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Farm Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1894, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by Oswald H. Fysh, Auctioneer, at the office of Wm. Grayson, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, March 1st, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz:—

The southwest quarter of section number thirty four (34), in township number fifteen (15), in range number twenty four (24), west of the second Meridian in the provisional district of Assiniboia in the North West Territories of Canada.

Terms will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON,  
Vendors Advocate,  
Moose Jaw, Assn.  
Dated at Moose Jaw 1st February, 1898. 34.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Town Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1894, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by Oswald H. Fysh, Auctioneer, at the office of Wm. Grayson, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday March 7th, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz:—

Lots numbers twenty seven (27) and twenty eight (28) in block number ninety three (93), in the town of Moose Jaw in the North West Territories of Canada.

There is erected upon the said lots a two story brick veneer building.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON,  
Vendors Advocate,  
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.  
Dated at Moose Jaw, 9th of February, 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial district of Western Assiniboia, to wit:—

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of W. J. Reid and Company, plaintiffs, against Isabella M. Chalmers, defendant, and to me directed against the lands of Isabella M. Chalmers, I have caused to be taken into execution the following lands, namely:—

Lot number seventeen (17), in block number one hundred and twenty four (124), as laid down and marked on the registered plan of the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

Situated on the said lot is one two-story store, first story built of stone and upper story of brick material and the rear of lot is one frame stable and carriage house, which I will offer for sale on Saturday, the second day of April, 1898, at my office in the Court House, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. Terms Cash.

Deputy Sheriff's office, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, December 23rd, 1897.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER,  
Deputy Sheriff.

Bargains!

This month we are giving bargains in.....

Watches,  
Clocks,  
Silverware,  
Jewelry and  
Optical Goods.

REPAIRING:—High grade watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty; also organs.

J. U. MUNNS.

Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.

Great Clearing .. SALE ..

Our great clearing sale will soon be ended and although a very large number have taken advantage of it, there are yet some who have not and to those we will offer very special inducements by quoting a few prices starting with

OVERCOATS.

Men's fine Irish frieze ulsters, all wool tweed lining, regular price \$8 to \$10 now \$6 to \$8. Boy's and gents \$5.50 to \$7 now \$4 to \$5. Children's \$4.25 to \$5.50 now \$3.25 to \$4.50. Men's Irish frieze pea-jackets 5 to 6 now 4 to 5. Boys' 4.50 to 6 now 3.50 to 4.75. Youth's and children's 4.50 to 5.50 now 3.50 to 4.50.

SUITINGS.

It would be useless for us to begin quoting prices in suitings. We have men's ranging from 3 to 18; boy's and youths' from 2.50 to 12 and children's from 1 to 6.50 all of which are now being sold at greatly reduced prices.

JACKETS.

Men's heavy wool smocks, heavy duck lining, reversible, regular price 4.75 now 8.75. Men's wool smocks all wool tweed lining, regular price 3.50 now 2.50.

SHIRTS.

Men's wool shirts regular price 75c. to \$1 now 50c. to 75c.; all wool tweed shirts regular price 1.25 to 1.50 now 1 to 1.25, &c., &c., &c.

FUR GOODS.

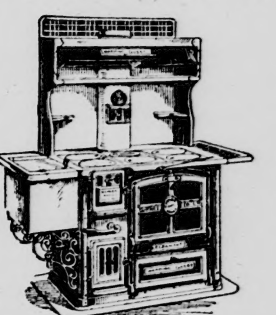
Men's Persian lamb scull caps, regular price 6 now 4.50; French otter wedge 6 now 4.50; Baltic seal wedge 5 now 3.50; German mink wedge 3 now 2.25. Children's No. 1 extra grey lamb 4 now 2.75. Goat robes 7.50 now 6. Men's fur coats at greatly reduced prices.

SLIPPERS.

Men's felt boots regular price 4.75 now 2.75. Women's felt slippers regular price 75c., \$1, 1.25 and 1.50 now 50c., 75c., \$1 and 1.25. Misses' and children's from 25c. up. Moccasins, socks, gloves, mitts, rubber goods, &c. at correspondingly low prices.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Steel Range No. 2



We purpose if we receive sufficient number of orders to ship in a car of our Cast and Steel Ranges in April. All customers ordering in time for this car will get the advantage of the car rate on freight. Prices and terms may be obtained from our local agent.

GURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

Jno. Brass, Agt.

'Xmas 1897. New Year '98.

OCTAVIUS FIELD

WHOLESALE DEALER & IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, Cognac, Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Port, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Gingher and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.

Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Octavius Field.